

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**IN RE: GENERIC PHARMACEUTICALS
PRICING ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

IN RE: ALBUTEROL CASES

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

ALL END-PAYER ACTIONS

1199SEIU NATIONAL BENEFIT FUND; 1199SEIU GREATER NEW YORK BENEFIT FUND; 1199SEIU NATIONAL BENEFIT FUND FOR HOME CARE WORKERS; 1199SEIU LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES WELFARE FUND; THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND; LOUISIANA HEALTH SERVICE & INDEMNITY COMPANY d/b/a BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OF LOUISIANA AND HMO LOUISIANA, INC.; SELF-INSURED SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA; UNITED FOOD & COMMERCIAL WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS ARIZONA HEALTH AND WELFARE TRUST; and UNITE HERE HEALTH, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MUTUAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, INC.;
MYLAN INC.; MYLAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
AND SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.,

Defendants.

**MDL 2724
16-MD-2724
HON. CYNTHIA M. RUFÉ**

**LEAD CASE: 16-AL-27240
END-PAYER CASE: 16-AL-27242**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CONSOLIDATED AMENDED END-PAYER CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This suit brings claims on behalf of indirect purchasers (“End Payers” or “Plaintiffs”) of generic albuterol sulfate 2 milligram and 4 milligram tablets (“Albuterol”) for injunctive relief and to recoup overcharges that resulted from an unlawful agreement between Defendants to allocate customers, rig bids, and fix, raise and/or stabilize the prices of Albuterol.

2. Albuterol is a bronchodilator that specifically targets the β -2 receptor of the lungs to relax muscles in the airways and increase airflow to the lungs. It is a commonly prescribed medication to treat wheezing and shortness of breath caused by among other things, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Significantly, this drug is not new: Albuterol was first discovered in 1960s and has been on the U.S. market since the early 1980s.

3. For years, competition among sellers of generic Albuterol kept prices stable, at low levels. But starting in March 2013, Defendants, who dominate the market for Albuterol, abruptly and inexplicably raised prices. The price increases were extreme and unprecedented. More specifically, Defendants raised their Albuterol prices, in unison, *by almost* [REDACTED] between February 2013 and February 2014. In fact, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (“GAO”) identified Albuterol as having “experienced an extraordinary price increase.”¹ Albuterol prices remain at elevated levels today.

4. The price increases imposed by Defendant manufacturers of generic Albuterol cannot be explained by supply shortages or any other market feature or shock. Nor were they the result of unilateral business decisions. Instead, the significant increases in the prices of Albuterol were the result of an illegal agreement between Defendants to fix prices.

¹ GAO Report to Congressional Requesters, *Generic Drugs Under Medicare* (Aug. 12, 2016) (“GAO Report”), at Appx. III, *available at* <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-706>.

5. The market for Albuterol is highly conducive to collusion, as it is controlled almost exclusively by the Defendants and is subject to high barriers to entry, including substantial manufacturing costs and regulatory requirements. Because Albuterol is a medically necessary product for which reasonable substitutes are not available, and demand is inelastic, Defendants were able to raise prices in concert without suffering corresponding losses in sales volume. Federal regulations require Defendants' Albuterol tablets to contain the same type and amount of active pharmaceutical ingredient and to be therapeutically equivalent to one another. They are, therefore, interchangeable commodity products. Interchangeability facilitates collusion, as cartel members can easily monitor and detect deviations from a price-fixing or market allocation agreement.

6. Because purchasers choose whose Albuterol tablets to buy based primarily on price, and unilateral price increases generally result in loss of market share, it would have been economically irrational for any one manufacturer to dramatically raise its prices without assurance that its competitors would do the same.

7. Defendants' unlawful and anticompetitive conduct in the Albuterol market is part of a larger conspiracy or series of conspiracies involving numerous generic pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

8. Defendants' attendance at trade association meetings, conferences, and workshops provided ample opportunities to agree on Albuterol prices and allocate markets and customers for Albuterol. As alleged below, Defendants implemented their conspiracy through numerous secret meetings and communications, including trade association meetings held by the Generic Pharmaceutical Association ("GPhA") (now the Association for Accessible Medicines), the

National Association of Chain Drug Stores (“NACDS”), and the Healthcare Distribution Management Association (now the Healthcare Distribution Alliance) (“HDMA”), among others.

9. Extreme and unprecedented price increases in the generic drug industry—like those imposed by the manufacturers of Albuterol—have prompted close scrutiny of the industry by the U.S. Congress, federal and state enforcement agencies, and private litigants.

10. An ongoing criminal investigation by the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) has, to date, resulted in price-fixing guilty pleas from two senior executives at Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. relating to the sale of generic drugs doxycycline hyclate and glyburide. But DOJ has made clear that its “investigation is ongoing,”² and the evidence uncovered during the course of its investigation into those drugs also “implicates...a significant number of the Defendants...[and] a significant number of the drugs at issue” in this Multidistrict Litigation.³

11. The Attorney General for the State of Connecticut (“Connecticut AG”), whose office has been pursuing an investigation of the generic drug industry parallel to that of DOJ, confirms that its price-fixing investigation extends “way beyond the two drugs and the six companies. Way beyond.... We’re learning new things every day.”⁴ There is “compelling evidence of collusion and anticompetitive conduct across many companies that manufacture and

² DOJ, Division Update Spring 2017 (Mar. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.justice.gov/atr/division-operations/division-update-spring-2017/division-secures-individual-and-corporate-guilty-pleas-collusion-industries-where-products>.

³ Intervenor United States’ Motion to Stay Discovery at 1-2 (May 1, 2017) (ECF No. 279).

⁴ *How Martinis, Steaks, and a Golf Round Raised Your Prescription Drug Prices*, Kaiser Health News (Dec. 21, 2016) available at <http://www.thedailybeast.com/how-martinis-steaks-and-a-golf-round-raised-your-prescription-drug-prices>.

market generic drugs in the United States...[and] evidence of widespread participation in illegal conspiracies across the generic drug industry.”⁵

12. The manufacturers of generic Albuterol that control almost [REDACTED] of the market are implicated in these ongoing investigations; both Mylan and Sun have received a federal grand jury subpoena and/or an investigative demand from the Connecticut AG as part of the generic drug price-fixing investigations.

13. As end payers in the chain of pharmaceutical distribution, Plaintiffs bear the brunt of Defendants’ illegal conduct. Plaintiffs have paid many millions of dollars more than they would have in a competitive market for generic Albuterol.

14. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendants on account of their past and ongoing violations of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3) and the state laws set forth below. Plaintiffs bring this action both individually and on behalf of (a) a national injunctive class of persons or entities in the United States and its territories who indirectly purchased, paid and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase price of Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) manufactured by any Defendant, other than for resale, from March 1, 2013 to the present (“Class Period”), and (b) a damages class of persons or entities in the states and territories identified herein who indirectly purchased, paid and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase price of Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) manufactured by any Defendant, other than for resale, from March 1, 2013 to the present.

⁵ Connecticut AG, Press Release (Dec. 15, 2016) *available at* <http://www.ct.gov/ag/cwp/view.asp?Q=588538&A=2341>.

II. ONGOING FEDERAL AND STATE INVESTIGATIONS

15. Now in its third year, the federal criminal investigation into generic drug price fixing has begun to bear fruit. On December 12 and 13, 2016, DOJ filed criminal charges against former Heritage executives Jeffrey Glazer (CEO) and Jason Malek (President). The government alleged that they conspired with others “to allocate customers, rig bids, and fix and maintain prices” of glyburide and doxycycline hyclate in violation of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1).⁶

16. On January 9, 2017, Glazer and Malek pleaded guilty to those charges.⁷ Deputy Assistant Attorney General Brent Snyder of the Justice Department’s Antitrust Division explained: “These charges are an important step in correcting that injustice and in ensuring that generic pharmaceutical companies compete vigorously to provide these essential products at a price set by the market, not by collusion.”⁸ As they await sentencing, Glazer and Malek are cooperating with DOJ’s continuing investigation. More criminal charges and guilty pleas are expected to follow.⁹

17. Although initial public disclosures suggested that the federal and state investigations were focused on one or two drugs, it is now clear that both investigations are

⁶ Information ¶ 6, *United States v. Glazer*, No. 2:16-cr-00506-RBS (E.D. Pa. Dec. 12, 2016) (ECF No. 1); Information ¶ 6, *United States v. Malek*, No. 2:16-cr-00508-RBS (E.D. Pa. Dec. 13, 2016) (ECF No. 1).

⁷ See Tr. of Plea Hearing, *United States v. Glazer*, No. 2:16-cr-00506-RBS (E.D. Pa. Jan. 9, 2017) (ECF No. 24); see also Tr. of Plea Hearing, *United States v. Malek*, No. 2:16-cr-00508-RBS (E.D. Pa. Jan. 9, 2017) (ECF No. 24).

⁸ DOJ Press Release (Dec. 14, 2016) available at <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/former-top-generic-pharmaceutical-executives-charged-price-fixing-bid-rigging-and-customer>.

⁹ See, e.g., Eric Kroh, *Generic Drug Price-Fixing Suits Just Tip Of The Iceberg*, Law360 (Jan. 6, 2017) (“Once somebody starts cooperating, it leads to many more indictments.”), available at <https://www.law360.com/articles/877707/generic-drug-price-fixing-suits-just-tip-of-the-iceberg>.

much, much broader. The investigations reportedly cover two dozen drugs and more than a dozen manufacturers.¹⁰ Press reports indicate that “[t]he Department of Justice (DoJ) believes price fixing between makers of generic pharmaceuticals is widespread.”¹¹

18. According to one report, prosecutors see the investigation of the generic drug industry much like DOJ’s antitrust probe of the auto parts industry, which has morphed into DOJ’s largest criminal antitrust probe ever. *See In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, No. 2:12-md-02311 (E.D. Mich.). As in that case, prosecutors expect “to move from one drug to another in a similar cascading fashion.”¹²

19. DOJ and a federal grand jury empaneled in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania have focused on at least seventeen generic drug manufacturers as part of the growing investigation, including Defendants here, Mylan Inc. (“Mylan”) and Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc., as well as: Actavis Holdco U.S., Inc. (“Actavis”); Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc. (“Aurobindo”); Citron Pharma LLC (“Citron”); Dr. Reddy’s Laboratories, Inc. (“Dr. Reddy’s”); Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Heritage”); Impax Laboratories, Inc. (“Impax”); Lannett Company, Inc. (“Lannett”); Mayne Pharma, Inc. (“Mayne”); Par Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Par”); Perrigo New York, Inc. (“Perrigo”); Sandoz, Inc. (“Sandoz”); Taro Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (“Taro”); Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (“Teva”); and Zydus Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

¹⁰ David McLaughlin & Caroline Chen, *U.S. Charges in Generic-Drug Probe to Be Filed by Year-End*, Bloomberg (Nov. 3, 2016) available at <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-11-03/u-s-charges-in-generic-drug-probe-said-to-be-filed-by-year-end>.

¹¹ PaRR Report, *DoJ Believes Collusion over Generic Drug Prices Widespread* (June 26, 2015) (“PaRR Report”), available at <http://www.mergermarket.com/pdf/DoJ-Collusion-Generic-Drug-Prices-2015.pdf>.

¹² *Id.*

(“Zydus”). And as recently as August 10, 2017, Pfizer, Inc. (“Pfizer”) also disclosed that DOJ is investigating its Greenstone generics business.¹³

20. The fact that these companies and/or their employees received subpoenas from a federal grand jury is significant. DOJ does not empanel grand juries lightly. The *Antitrust Division Manual* admonishes that “staff should consider carefully the likelihood that, if a grand jury investigation developed evidence confirming the alleged anticompetitive conduct, the Division would proceed with a criminal prosecution.” Accordingly, before a grand jury investigation proceeds, it requires a series of approvals, first by the relevant field chief, who then sends the request to the Antitrust Criminal Enforcement Division. “The DAAG [Deputy Assistant Attorney General] for Operations, the Criminal DAAG, and the Director of Criminal Enforcement will make a recommendation to the Assistant Attorney General[,]” who must give final approval and authorize all attorneys who will participate in the investigation.¹⁴

21. As Mark Rosman, former assistant chief of the National Criminal Enforcement Section of DOJ’s Antitrust Division, noted in an article on the “unusual” nature of the criminal subpoenas, “A DOJ investigation into the alleged exchange of pricing information in the pharmaceutical industry likely indicates that the agency anticipates uncovering criminal antitrust conduct in the form of price-fixing or customer allocation.”¹⁵

¹³ Further discussion of these generic drug manufacturers and their receipt of subpoenas or other inquiries from DOJ is included *infra* at ¶ 153.

¹⁴ DOJ, *Antitrust Division Manual* (5th ed. 2015) at Chapter III-81 to 83, *available at* <http://www.justice.gov/atr/public/divisionmanual/chapter3.pdf>.

¹⁵ Mark Rosman & Seth Silber, *DOJ's Investigation Into Generic Pharma Pricing Is Unusual*, Law360 (Nov. 12, 2014), *available at* <https://www.wsgr.com/publications/PDFSearch/rosman-1114.pdf>.

22. Another significant indication of criminal price fixing in the generic drug industry is that DOJ has received assistance from a privately-held company that came forward as a leniency applicant: “It is understood that Heritage is cooperating with prosecutors in exchange for amnesty from criminal prosecution under DOJ’s leniency program[.]”¹⁶ As explained on DOJ’s website, an applicant for amnesty “must admit its participation in a criminal antitrust violation involving price fixing, bid rigging, capacity restriction, or allocation of markets, customers, or sales or production volumes, before it will receive a conditional leniency letter.” The applicant must also establish that “[t]he confession of wrongdoing is truly a corporate act, as opposed to isolated confessions of individual executives or officials.”¹⁷

23. In addition to the federal criminal investigation, the Connecticut AG began an investigation in July 2014 into the dramatic price increases in generic drugs. Now joined by the Attorneys General (“AGs”) of 43 other states and the District of Columbia, the Connecticut AG has filed a civil complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut alleging price fixing and customer allocation.¹⁸ Although the States’ present complaint focuses on two generic drugs (doxycycline hyclate delayed release and glyburide), the States make clear that they have

¹⁶ Richard Vanderford, *Generic Pharma Investigation Still Broad, Prosecutor Says*, mLex (Feb. 21, 2017).

¹⁷ DOJ, *Frequently Asked Questions about the Antitrust Division’s Leniency Program* (updated Jan. 26, 2017), available at <https://www.justice.gov/atr/page/file/926521/download>.

¹⁸ On August 3, 2017, the U.S. Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) issued an order directing that the State AG case be transferred to this Court and coordinated as part of MDL 2724 (ECF No. 417).

“uncovered wide-ranging conduct implicating numerous different drugs and competitors” and suggest that additional drugs and manufacturers will be added “at the appropriate time.”¹⁹

24. The publicly available version of the State AG Complaint is heavily redacted. Among the obscured portions are the contents of conspiratorial communications, which the Connecticut AG has described as “mind-boggling.”²⁰ The State AG Complaint explains that the generic drug industry is structured in a way that facilitates these types of collusive communications. “Generic drug manufacturers operate, through their respective senior leadership and marketing and sales executives, in a manner that fosters and promotes routine and direct interaction among their competitors.” This affords them opportunities to “exploit their interactions at various and frequent industry trade shows, customer conferences and other similar events, to develop relationships and sow the seeds for their illegal agreements.”²¹

25. The criminal informations and guilty pleas relating to Glazer and Malek, the grand jury subpoenas, and evidence divulged in the State AG Complaint are merely the tip of the iceberg. The government investigations have uncovered the existence of “a broad, well-coordinated and long-running series of schemes to fix the prices and allocate markets for a number of generic pharmaceuticals in the United States.”²² Plaintiffs do not yet have access to all of the information available to the government enforcement agencies. What is known is that in

¹⁹ *State of Connecticut v. Aurobindo Pharma USA, Inc.*, No. 3:16-cv-2056 (VLB) (D. Conn.) (Doc. 168 at ¶ 9) (State AG Complaint), *available at* http://www.ct.gov/ag/lib/ag/press_releases/2016/20161215_gdms_complain.pdf.

²⁰ Mark Pazniokus, *How a small-state AG's office plays in the big leagues*, CT Mirror (Jan. 27, 2017), *available at* <http://ctmirror.org/2017/01/27/how-a-small-state-ags-office-plays-in-the-big-leagues/>.

²¹ State AG Complaint ¶ 7.

²² State AG Complaint ¶ 1.

light of all the evidence described above, the large and unprecedented price increases for Albuterol cannot be explained by normal, competitive market forces. The explanation is collusion.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26. Plaintiffs bring Count One of this action under Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26) for injunctive relief and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, against Defendants for the injuries sustained by Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes described herein by reason of the violations of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3).

27. This action is also instituted under the antitrust, consumer protection, and common laws of various states and territories for damages and equitable relief, as described in Counts Two through Four below.

28. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(d), and 1337 and by Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26). The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over state-law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.

29. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 22 and 28 U.S.C §§ 1391(b), (c) and (d); and 1407 and MDL Order dated April 6, 2017 (ECF No. 291), and because, during the Class Period, Defendants resided, transacted business, were found, or had agents in this District, and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this District. Venue is also proper in this District because the federal grand jury investigating the pricing of generic drugs is empaneled here, and therefore it is likely that acts in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy took place here. According to DOJ guidelines, an "investigation should be conducted by a grand jury in a judicial district

where venue lies for the offense, such as a district from or to which price-fixed sales were made or where conspiratorial communications occurred.”²³

30. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because, *inter alia*, each Defendant: (a) transacted business throughout the United States, including in this District; (b) sold Albuterol throughout the United States, including in this District; (c) had substantial contacts with the United States, including in this District; (d) was engaged in an illegal scheme and nationwide price-fixing conspiracy that was directed at, had the intended effect of causing injury to, and did cause injury to persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including in this District; and/or (e) took overt action in furtherance of the conspiracy in this District or conspired with someone who did, and by doing so could reasonably have expected to be sued in this District. In addition, nationwide personal jurisdiction was authorized by Congress pursuant to the Clayton Act and by 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

IV. PLAINTIFFS

31. Plaintiffs 1199SEIU National Benefit Fund, 1199SEIU Greater New York Benefit Fund, 1199SEIU National Benefit Fund for Home Care Workers, and 1199SEIU Licensed Practical Nurses Welfare Fund are jointly administered health and welfare funds (collectively, “1199SEIU Benefit Funds”). The 1199SEIU Benefit Funds are among the largest labor-management funds in the nation, providing comprehensive health benefits to hundreds of thousands of working and retired healthcare industry workers and their families. They provide health and welfare benefits to 400,000 members, retirees, and their families, who reside in numerous locations in the United States. During the Class Period, the 1199SEIU Benefit Funds

²³ DOJ, Antitrust Division Manual at III-83.

indirectly purchased and paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by the Defendants. The 1199SEIU Benefits Funds made such payments and/or reimbursements in Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Puerto Rico thereby suffering injury to its business and property. During the Class Period, the 1199SEIU Benefit Funds paid and reimbursed more for these products than they would have absent Defendants' anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for those products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, the 1199SEIU Benefit Funds were injured in their business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. The 1199SEIU Benefit Funds intend to continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

32. Plaintiff The City of Providence, Rhode Island ("Providence") is a municipal corporation. Its principal office is located in Providence, Rhode Island. Providence is a self-insured health and welfare benefit plan, and purchases, pays and/or provides reimbursement for its employees, retirees, and/or plan beneficiaries, who reside in numerous locations in the United States, for some or all of the purchase price of prescription drugs. During the Class Period, Providence indirectly purchased, paid, and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by the Defendants. Providence made such payments and/or reimbursements in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, thereby suffering injury to its business and property. During the Class Period, Providence paid and/or reimbursed more for these products than it would have absent Defendants' anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and/or

stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for those products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, Providence was injured in its business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. Providence intends to continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

33. Plaintiff Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana and HMO Louisiana, Inc. (collectively, “BCBS-LA”) is headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is Louisiana’s oldest and largest domestic health insurer, with over 1 million members. During the Class Period, BCBS-LA indirectly purchased, paid, and/or provided reimbursement on behalf of its members for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by the Defendants. BCBS-LA made such payments and/or reimbursements in Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia, thereby suffering injury to its business and property. During the Class Period, BCBS-LA paid and reimbursed more for these products than it would have absent Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for those products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, BCBS-LA was injured in its business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. BCBS-LA intends to continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

34. Plaintiff Self-Insured Schools of California (“SISC”) is a Joint Powers Authority under California law that serves the interests of California public school district members. It is

headquartered in Bakersfield, California. It provides health benefit plans to approximately 300,000 members who reside in numerous locations in the United States. During the Class Period, SISC indirectly purchased and paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by the Defendants. SISC made such payments and/or reimbursements in Arizona, California and Nevada, thereby suffering injury to its business and property. During the Class Period, SISC paid and reimbursed more for these products than it would have absent Defendants' anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for those products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, SISC was injured in its business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. SISC intends to continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

35. Plaintiff United Food & Commercial Workers and Employers Arizona Health and Welfare Trust ("UFCW") is an employee welfare benefits fund with its principal place of business at Maricopa County, Arizona. During the Class Period, UFCW indirectly purchased and paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by one of the Defendants. UFCW made such payments and/or reimbursements in Arizona and New Mexico. During the Class Period, UFCW purchased and paid more for these products than it would have absent Defendants' anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for these products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, UFCW was injured in its business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. UFCW intends to

continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

36. Plaintiff Unite Here Health (“UHH”) is a multi-employer trust fund composed of union and employer representatives, whose mission is to provide health benefits that offer high quality, affordable healthcare to its participants at a better value and with a better service than is otherwise available in the market. Headquartered in Aurora, Illinois, UHH has served union workers in the hospitality, food service, and gaming industries for the past several decades. During the Class Period, UHH indirectly purchased and paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more generic Albuterol Sulfate tablets prescriptions, other than for resale, manufactured by the Defendants. UHH made such payments and/or reimbursements in California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, and New York. During the Class Period, UHH purchased and paid more for these products than it would have absent Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices and allocate markets and customers for these products. As a result of the alleged conspiracy, UHH was injured in its business or property by reason of the violations of law alleged herein. UHH intends to continue purchasing and/or reimbursing for these drugs and will continue to be injured unless the Defendants are enjoined from their unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

V. DEFENDANTS

Mylan Defendants

37. Defendant Mylan Inc. is a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

38. Defendant Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a West Virginia corporation with its principal place of business in Morgantown, West Virginia. It is a subsidiary of Mylan Inc.

Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. is registered with the Pennsylvania Department of State as a foreign corporation and maintains a registered agent in Pennsylvania.

39. Mylan Inc. and Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Mylan N.V., a Dutch pharmaceutical company. Unless addressed individually, Mylan Inc. and Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. are collectively referred to herein as “Mylan.” During the Class Period, Mylan sold generic Albuterol to customers in this District and other locations in the United States.

Sun Defendants

40. Defendant Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc. (“SPII”) is a Michigan corporation with its principal place of business in Cranbury, New Jersey. SPII is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., an Indian corporation, which also owns a majority stake in Taro Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., and Taro’s U.S. subsidiary, Taro Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. In late 2012, SPII acquired URL Pharma, Inc. (“URL”) and its subsidiary, Mutual Pharmaceutical Company, Inc. (“Mutual”), both of which have their principal place of business in Philadelphia, PA. Until at least June 2016, URL and Mutual operated a pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in Philadelphia. URL was registered with the Pennsylvania Department of State as a foreign corporation and maintained a registered agent in Pennsylvania during the Class Period until April 28, 2015, at which time it was merged with Mutual.

41. Defendant Mutual is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located in Philadelphia, PA. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of SPII. Since April 29, 2015 (the day after Mutual and URL merged) Mutual has been registered with the Pennsylvania Department of State as a foreign corporation and maintains a registered agent in Pennsylvania. Many of the pharmaceutical products, including generic Albuterol, sold and distributed

throughout the United States during the Class Period by SPII, URL and Mutual were marked with the trade name “MUTUAL” on the pill or capsule.

42. Unless addressed individually, SPII, URL and Mutual are collectively referred to herein as “Sun.” During the Class Period, Sun sold generic Albuterol to customers in this District and other locations in the United States.

VI. CO-CONSPIRATORS

43. Various other persons, firms, corporations and entities have participated as co-conspirators with Defendants in the violations and conspiracy alleged herein. In order to engage in the violations alleged herein, these co-conspirators have performed acts and made statements in furtherance of the antitrust violations and conspiracies alleged herein. Plaintiffs may amend this Complaint to allege the names of additional co-conspirators as they are discovered.

VII. INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE

44. During the Class Period, Defendants sold and distributed generic Albuterol in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce to customers throughout the United States, including in this District.

45. Defendants’ and their co-conspirators’ conduct, including the marketing and sale of generic Albuterol, took place within the United States and has had, and was intended to have, a direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable anticompetitive effect upon interstate commerce within the United States.

46. Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct occurred in part in trade and commerce within the states and territories set forth herein, and also had substantial intrastate effects in that, *inter alia*, retailers within each state and territory were foreclosed from offering less expensive generic Albuterol to Plaintiffs inside each respective state and territory. The foreclosure of these

less expensive generic products directly impacted and disrupted commerce for Plaintiffs within each state and territory and forced Plaintiffs to pay supracompetitive prices.

VIII. BACKGROUND OF THE GENERIC DRUG INDUSTRY

A. Generic Drugs Are Commodity Products

47. Approximately 88% of all pharmaceutical prescriptions in the United States are filled with a generic drug.²⁴ In 2015, generic drug sales in the United States were estimated at \$74.5 billion.²⁵

48. According to the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (“FDA”), a generic drug is “the same as a brand name drug in dosage, safety, strength, how it is taken, quality, performance, and intended use.”²⁶ Once the FDA approves a generic drug as “therapeutically equivalent” to a branded drug, the generic version “can be expected to have equal effect and no difference when substituted for the brand name product.”²⁷

49. In a competitive market, generic drugs cost substantially less than branded drugs. The U.S. Congressional Budget Office (“CBO”) estimates that, “[o]n average, the retail price of a generic drug is 75 percent lower than the retail price of a brand-name drug.”²⁸ And that may be conservative. According to a Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) study, in a “mature generic

²⁴ GPhA, *Generic Drug Savings in the U.S.* (2015) (“GPhA Report”) at 1, *available at* http://www.gphaonline.org/media/wysiwyg/PDF/GPhA_Savings_Report_2015.pdf.

²⁵ Connecticut AG, Press Release (Dec. 15, 2016), *available at* <http://www.ct.gov/ag/cwp/view.asp?Q=588538&A=2341>.

²⁶ FDA Website, *available at* <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/InformationOnDrugs/ucm079436.htm#G>.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ CBO, *Effects of Using Generic Drugs on Medicare’s Prescription Drug Spending* (Sep. 15, 2010), *available at* <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/21800>.

market, generic prices are, on average, 85% lower than the pre-entry branded drug price.”²⁹ Mature generic markets—like that of Albuterol—typically have several manufacturers that compete for sales, hence keeping prices in check. During the Class Period here, there was always more than one manufacturer of Albuterol on the market.

50. Generic drug price competition provides enormous savings to consumers, pharmacies, and other drug purchasers, as well as to private health insurers, health and welfare funds, and state Medicaid programs. Indeed, one study found that the use of generic medicines saved the United States healthcare system \$254 billion in 2014 alone, and \$1.68 trillion between 2005 and 2014.³⁰

51. The significant cost savings provided by generic drugs motivated Congress to enact the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, more commonly known as the “Hatch-Waxman Act” (Pub. L. No. 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585). The Act streamlines the regulatory hurdles that generic drug manufacturers have to clear prior to marketing and selling generic drugs. Generic drug manufacturers may obtain FDA approval in an expedited fashion through the filing of an Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) that establishes that its product is bioequivalent to the branded counterpart.

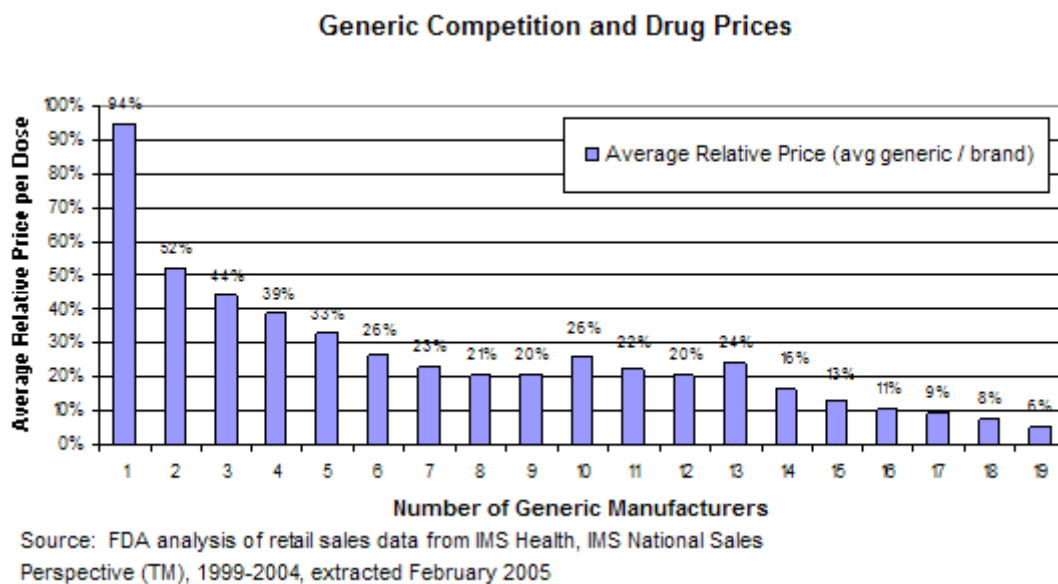
52. Since the passage of the Hatch-Waxman Act, every state has adopted substitution laws requiring or permitting pharmacies to substitute generic drug equivalents for branded drug prescriptions (unless the prescribing physician specifically orders otherwise by writing “dispense as written” or similar language on the prescription).

²⁹ FTC, *Pay-For-Delay: How Drug Company Pay-offs Cost Consumers Billions* (Jan. 2010), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2010/01/100112payfordelayrpt.pdf>.

³⁰ GPhA Report at 1.

53. Because each generic is readily substitutable for another generic of the same branded drug, pricing is the main differentiating feature. As recognized by the FTC, “generic drugs are commodity products” and, as a consequence of that, are marketed “primarily on the basis of price.”³¹ In a competitive market, generic manufacturers cannot significantly increase prices (or maintain high prices in the face of a competitor’s lower price) without losing a significant volume of sales.

54. It is well-established that competition among generic manufacturers drives down price. Before generic drugs enter a market, the branded drug has a monopoly and captures 100% of sales. When lower-priced generics become available, the branded drug quickly loses market share as purchasers switch to the less expensive alternatives. Over time, the price of a generic drug approaches the manufacturers’ marginal costs. As illustrated in the following chart, the price of a generic drug tends to decrease as more generic drug manufacturers enter the market:



³¹ FTC, *Authorized Generic Drugs: Short-Term Effects and Long-Term Impact* (Aug. 2011), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2011/08/2011genericdrugreport.pdf>.

55. When new entrants join a competitive generic market, they typically will price their product below the prevailing market price in order to gain market share. A recent government report confirmed this phenomenon in interviews with generic manufacturers: “[M]anufacturers said that if a company is bringing a generic drug into an established drug market, it typically offers a price that is lower than the current market price in order to build its customer base. Manufacturers also said that as each new manufacturer enters an established generic drug market the price of that generic will fall, with one manufacturer noting that it is typically a 20 percent price decline per entrant.”³²

56. When there are multiple generic manufacturers in an established generic market—as with generic Albuterol—prices should remain low and stable, and should not increase absent a market disruption or, as is the case here, anticompetitive conduct.

B. Pricing in the U.S. Prescription Drug Industry

57. In simple terms, the generic pharmaceutical supply chain flows as follows: Manufacturers sell drugs to wholesalers. Wholesalers sell drugs to pharmacies. Pharmacies dispense the drugs to consumers, who pay the full retail price if they are uninsured, or a portion of the retail price (*e.g.*, a co-pay or co-insurance) if they are insured. The insured consumers’ health plans then pay the pharmacies additional amounts that are specified in agreements between them and the pharmacies. These agreements are sometimes arranged by middlemen known as Pharmacy Benefit Managers (“PBMs”).

58. Because the prices paid by purchasers of generic drugs differ at different levels of the market and most of the transactions occur between private parties according to terms that are

³² GAO Report at 23.

not publicly disclosed, the price of a given drug is not always obvious. Market-wide pricing for a given drug, however, may be observed through the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“CMS”) survey of National Average Drug Acquisition Cost (“NADAC”). NADAC was “designed to create a national benchmark that is reflective of the prices paid by retail community pharmacies to acquire prescription . . . drugs.”³³ “NADAC is a simple average of the drug acquisition costs submitted by retail pharmacies.”³⁴ In effect, NADAC is “a single national average.”³⁵ Thus, NADAC is one way to track general price trends in the marketplace.

59. While NADAC provides the average price level across all manufacturers of a given drug, other prices are manufacturer specific. Drug manufacturers typically report benchmarks—like WACs (Wholesale Acquisition Costs)—for their drugs, which are then published in compendia used by participants in the pharmaceutical industry. The benchmarks are not actual transaction prices; rather, they are the manufacturer’s reported list price. Accordingly, WAC prices do not take into account discounts that may be provided, *e.g.*, for volume sales.³⁶

³³ CMS, Methodology for Calculating the National Average Drug Acquisition Cost (NADAC) for Medicaid Covered Outpatient Drugs at 5, *available at* <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/prescription-drugs/full-nadac-downloads/nadacmethodology.pdf>.

³⁴ *Id.* at 15.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Average Wholesale Price (“AWP”) is another benchmark price that is used in the pharmaceutical industry. And QuintilesIMS’s National Sales Perspectives (“NSP”) is another measure of manufacturer specific pricing. NSP data “captures 100% of the total U.S. pharmaceutical market, measuring sales at actual transaction prices rather than using an average wholesale price” and includes sales by manufacturers into various outlets. IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics, HSRN Data Brief: National Sales Perspectives at 1, *available at* https://www.imshealth.com/files/web/IMSH%20Institute/NSP_Data_Brief-.pdf.

60. The amount that an end-payer will pay a pharmacy for a generic drug typically is determined with reference to a benchmark or list price like a WAC. The end-payer pays the pharmacy an amount based on the manufacturer's list price for the drug, plus a small mark-up or dispensing fee. Over time, third-party payers and PBMs have learned that manufacturers' list prices for some generic drugs can be substantially higher than the actual costs incurred by certain pharmacies to acquire the drugs. As a consequence, end-payers were paying more than simply the acquisition cost plus a small amount.

61. To combat this, some third-party payers and PBMs have implemented their own proprietary benchmark prices—Maximum Allowable Costs (“MACs”)—that set the amounts they will pay pharmacies for some generic drugs. A MAC caps the amount that an end-payer will pay a pharmacy for a given strength and dosage of a generic drug, regardless of the pharmacy's acquisition costs.

62. Third-party payers and PBMs set the MAC of a drug based on several factors, one of which is believed to be the lowest acquisition cost in the market for that generic drug. So, for example, if there are three manufacturers offering the same generic drug at three different prices, a PBM or third-party payer might set the MAC price at or near the lowest of the three prices. A pharmacy could elect to buy from a manufacturer with a higher price, but upon resale to a customer of the PBM or third-party payer, the pharmacy would only be paid the MAC price.

63. Drug purchasers always should have an incentive to buy the least expensive available drug. Because MAC prices further incentivize pharmacies to choose the lowest priced option, a generic manufacturer that increases its price for a drug should expect to lose sales to a competitor with a lower price. Consequently, in the absence of coordinated pricing activity among generic manufacturers, an individual manufacturer should not be able to significantly

increase its price (or maintain a higher price in the face of a significantly lower competitor price) without incurring the loss of a significant volume of sales. A manufacturer can only raise its price if it knows its competitors will raise their prices, too, *e.g.*, if they are conspiring.

IX. THE GENERIC ALBUTEROL CONSPIRACY

A. Congressional Responses to Generic Drug Price Increases

64. In addition to the investigations by DOJ and the Connecticut AG, Congress has raised concerns about the alarming price spikes for numerous generic pharmaceuticals. These concerns were prompted by the very real hardship suffered by End Payers as a result of the unprecedented price increases.

65. In the fall of 2014, Senator Bernie Sanders and Representative Elijah Cummings requested information from manufacturers of 10 drugs that had experienced extraordinary price increases. Six of those drugs are now the subject of complaints in this MDL, including Albuterol.³⁷

66. Senator Sanders and Representative Cummings, in their letters to Heather Bresch, Chief Executive Officer of Mylan, and Dilip Shanghvi, Managing Director of Sun, specifically noted that the prices for Albuterol had increased *by approximately 4,000%*. Each letter stated:

This dramatic increase in generic drug prices results in decreased access for patients. According to the National Community of Pharmacists Association (NCPA), a 2013 member survey found that pharmacists across the country “have seen huge upswings in generic drug prices that are hurting patients['] and pharmacies['] ability to operate” and “77% of pharmacists reported 26 or more instances over the past six months of a large upswing in a generic drug’s acquisition price.” These price increases have a direct

³⁷ Sen. Sanders, Press Release, *Congress Investigating Why Generic Drug Prices Are Skyrocketing* (Oct. 2, 2014), available at <https://www.sanders.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/congress-investigating-why-generic-drug-prices-are-skyrocketing>.

impact on patients' ability to purchase their needed medications. The NCPA survey found that "pharmacists reported patients declining their medication due to increased co-pays" ³⁸

67. In November 2014, Senator Sanders conducted a hearing entitled, "Why Are Some Generic Drugs Skyrocketing in Price?" ("Senate Hearing"). Various witnesses discussed the price hikes for generic drugs, but none of the industry executives that were invited to testify appeared. ³⁹

68. Senator Sanders and Representative Cummings followed up with a request to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Health & Human Services ("OIG"), asking it to investigate the effect that price increases of generic drugs have had on the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The OIG issued its report in December 2015, confirming that price increases for numerous generic drugs far out-stripped inflation. ⁴⁰

69. In response to another Congressional request—this one from Senators Susan Collins, Claire McCaskill, Bill Nelson and Mark Warner—the GAO issued a report in August 2016 entitled "Generic Drugs Under Medicare: Part D Generic Drug Prices Declined Overall, but

³⁸ See October 2, 2014 Letter from Sen. Bernard Sanders & Rep. Elijah E. Cummings to Heather Bresch (Mylan), *available at* <https://www.sanders.senate.gov/download/letter-to-mrs-bresch-ceo-mylan-inc?inline=file> and October 2, 2014 Letter from Sen. Bernard Sanders & Rep. Elijah E. Cummings to Dilip S. Shanghvi (Sun) *available at* <https://www.sanders.senate.gov/download/letter-to-mr-sanghvi-managing-director-sun-pharmaceutical-industries-inc?inline=file> (both citing Letter from B. Douglas Hoey to Sen. Tom Harkin, *et al.* (Jan. 8, 2014), *available at* <https://www.ncpanet.org/pdf/leg/jan14/letter-generic-spikes.pdf>)).

³⁹ Senate Hearing (Nov. 20, 2014), *available at* <https://www.help.senate.gov/hearings/why-are-some-generic-drugs-skyrocketing-in-priced>

⁴⁰ HHS OIG, *Average Manufacturer Prices Increased Faster than Inflation for Many Generic Drugs* (Dec. 2015), *available at* <https://oig.hhs.gov/oas/reports/region6/61500030.pdf>.

Some Had Extraordinary Price Increases.”⁴¹ The GAO investigation confirmed that in a competitive market, generic drug prices decline and remain stable, absent shortages or other market disruptions.⁴² And this was the case for most generics. But it identified numerous drugs that experienced “extraordinary” increases, which it defined as an increase of more than 100%.⁴³

70. Among the drugs the GAO identified was Albuterol. The GAO found that Albuterol, in both the 2 mg and 4 mg strengths, had “[e]xperienced an extraordinary price increase” in the 2013 to 2014 time frame.⁴⁴

B. The Generic Albuterol Market

71. Albuterol, also known as salbutamol, was first discovered in the mid-1960s. It is used to treat wheezing and shortness of breath caused by among other things, asthma and COPD. Albuterol is so commonly prescribed that it is listed by World Health Organization as an “Essential Medicine.”⁴⁵

72. Albuterol was first approved by the FDA in 1982 and was sold by Schering Corporation under the brand name Proventil. Branded Albuterol is not currently sold.

⁴¹ GAO Report.

⁴² *Id.* at 23-25.

⁴³ *Id.* at 1 & Appendix III.

⁴⁴ GAO Report, at Appx. III.

⁴⁵ Albuterol appears on the WHO list in its international nonproprietary name “salbutamol.” According to the World Health Organization: “Essential medicines are those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population. They are selected with due regard to public health relevance, evidence on efficacy and safety, and comparative cost-effectiveness. Essential medicines are intended to be available within the context of functioning health systems at all times in adequate amounts, in the appropriate dosage forms, with assured quality and adequate information, and at a price the individual and the community can afford.” World Health Organization Website, Essential medicines, *available at* http://www.who.int/topics/essential_medicines/en/.

73. At issue here are two dosage strengths of Albuterol: 2 milligram and 4 milligram tablets. Both are sold throughout the United States and its territories.

74. Generic forms of Albuterol have been available in the United States since the late 1980s. Indeed, Sun's predecessor-in-interest, Mutual, received approval to market generic Albuterol in February 1989, and Mylan received approval in January 1991.

75. During the Class Period, the Defendants dominated the market with about a [REDACTED] share by volume. Likewise, before the Class Period, from December 2010 through February 2013, their sales made up about [REDACTED] of all United States direct purchases of Albuterol.

76. This demonstrates that they had market power at all relevant times with respect to Albuterol.

77. Defendants were able to exercise their market power to maintain supracompetitive prices for Albuterol without losing so many sales as to make the elevated price unprofitable.

C. Generic Albuterol Price Increases

78. For much of the time since first entering the market in the late 1980s, generic Albuterol was priced significantly lower than the branded product, and in the months and years leading up to 2013, the price for generic Albuterol was relatively stable. From December 2010 through February 2013, *i.e.*, for over two years leading up to the price-fixing conspiracy, the standard deviation percentage of mean prices for Defendants Sun and Mylan was no more than [REDACTED]. This, however, has recently changed.

79. With regard to Mylan, for over two years before the Class Period began, the average effective price per unit of its products was [REDACTED] for its 2 mg and 4 mg tablets

respectively. [REDACTED]

⁴⁶

Product	Price February 2013	Hike Date	Hike Price	Percentage Increase
Albuterol 2 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Albuterol 4 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

80. And with regard to Sun, for over two years before the Class Period began, the average effective price per unit of its products was [REDACTED] for its 2 mg and 4 mg tablets respectively.

Product	Price February 2013	Hike Date	Hike Price	Percentage Increase
Albuterol 2 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Albuterol 4 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

⁴⁶ Plaintiffs calculate Defendants' effective prices based on IMS Health's National Sales Perspectives (NSP) data, which "captures 100% of the total U.S. pharmaceutical market, measuring sales at actual transaction prices[.]" IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics, HSRN Data Brief: National Sales Perspectives at 1, *available at* https://www.imshealth.com/files/web/IMSH%20Institute/NSP_Data_Brief-.pdf. Effective prices are calculated to multiple decimals. For ease of reference, prices in this complaint are rounded to the nearest cent. However, percentage increases are calculated based on the more precisely calculated price.

82. In the one-year period from February 2013 to February 2014, the average price for Albuterol increased market-wide by almost [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], depending on the dosage strength, as seen in the following price chart:

Product	Price February 2013	Price February 2014	Percentage Increase
Sun (Mutual) 2 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Mylan 2 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Sun (Mutual) 4 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Mylan 4 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

83. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

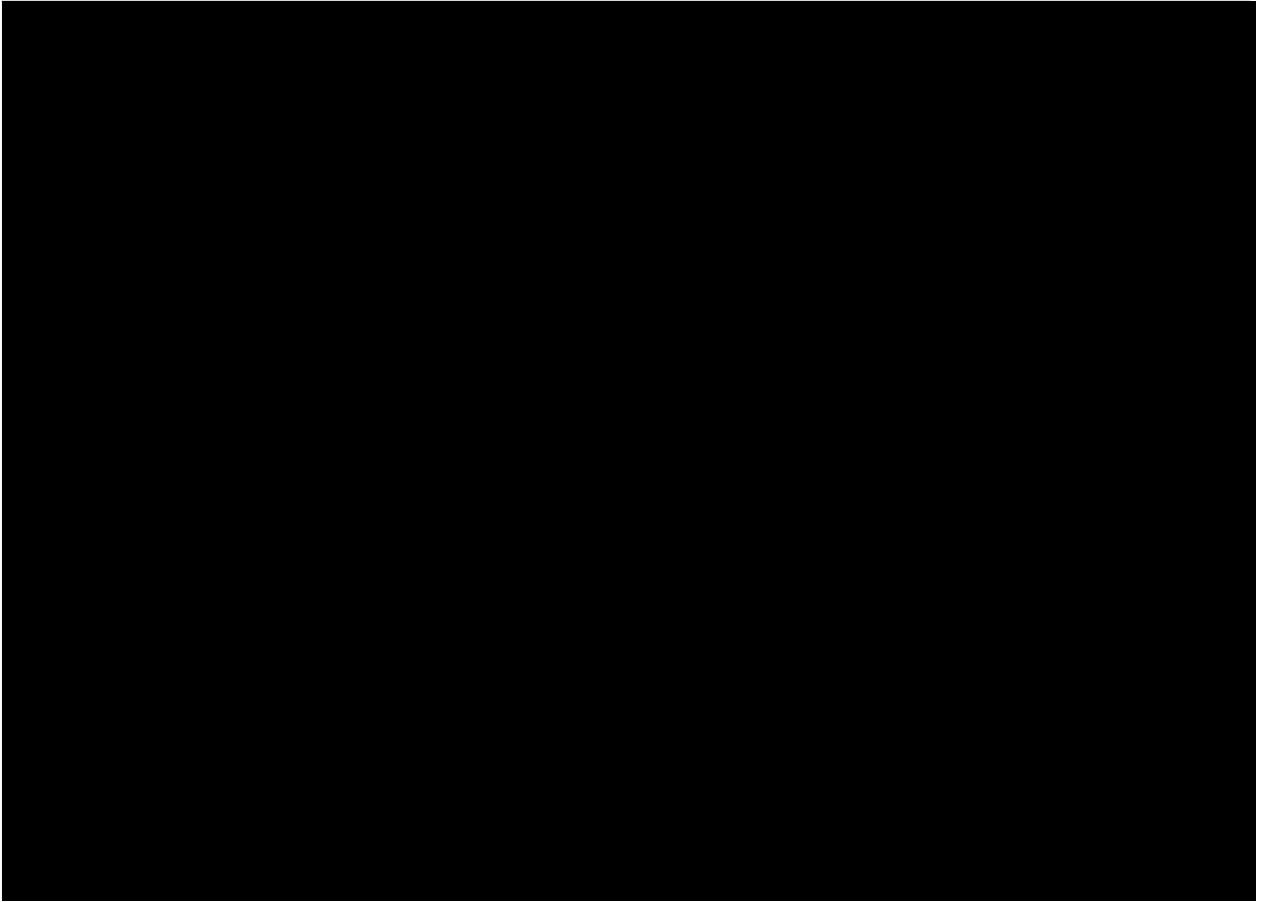
Product	Price February 2013	Price November 2016	Percentage Increase
Mylan 2 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Mylan 4 mg	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

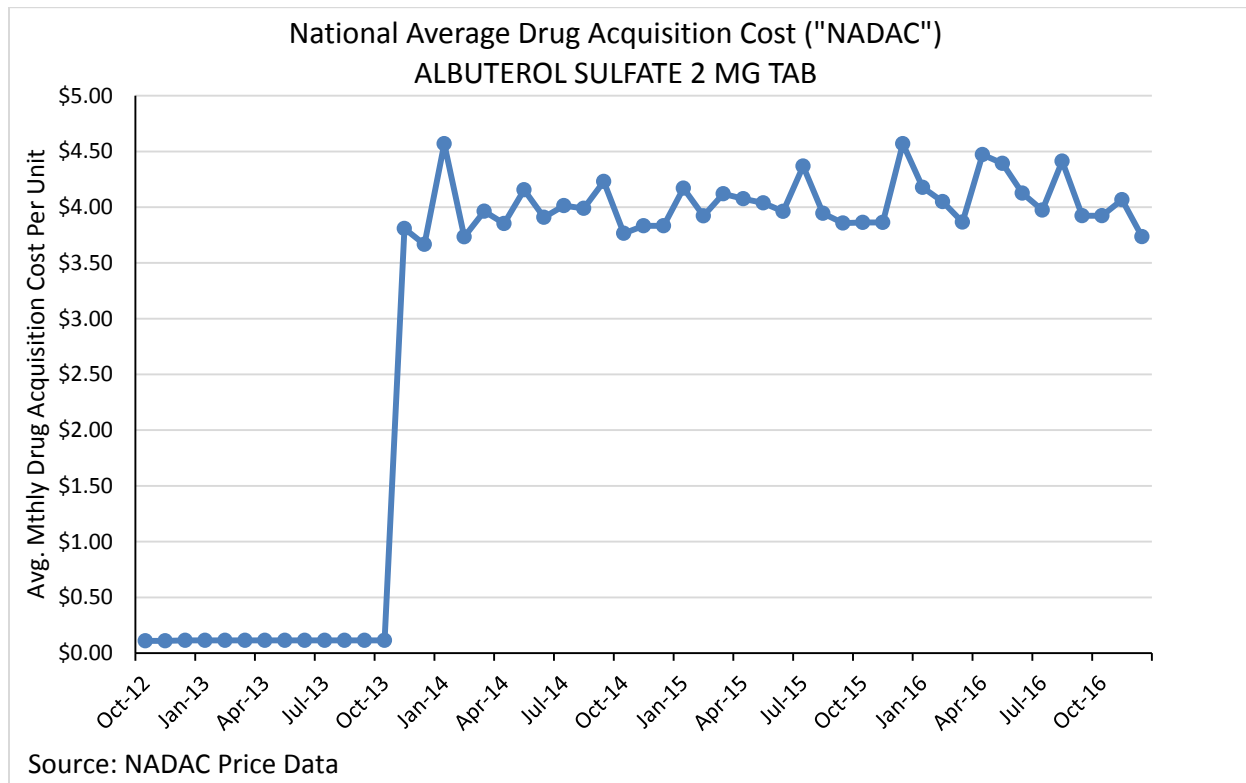
[REDACTED]

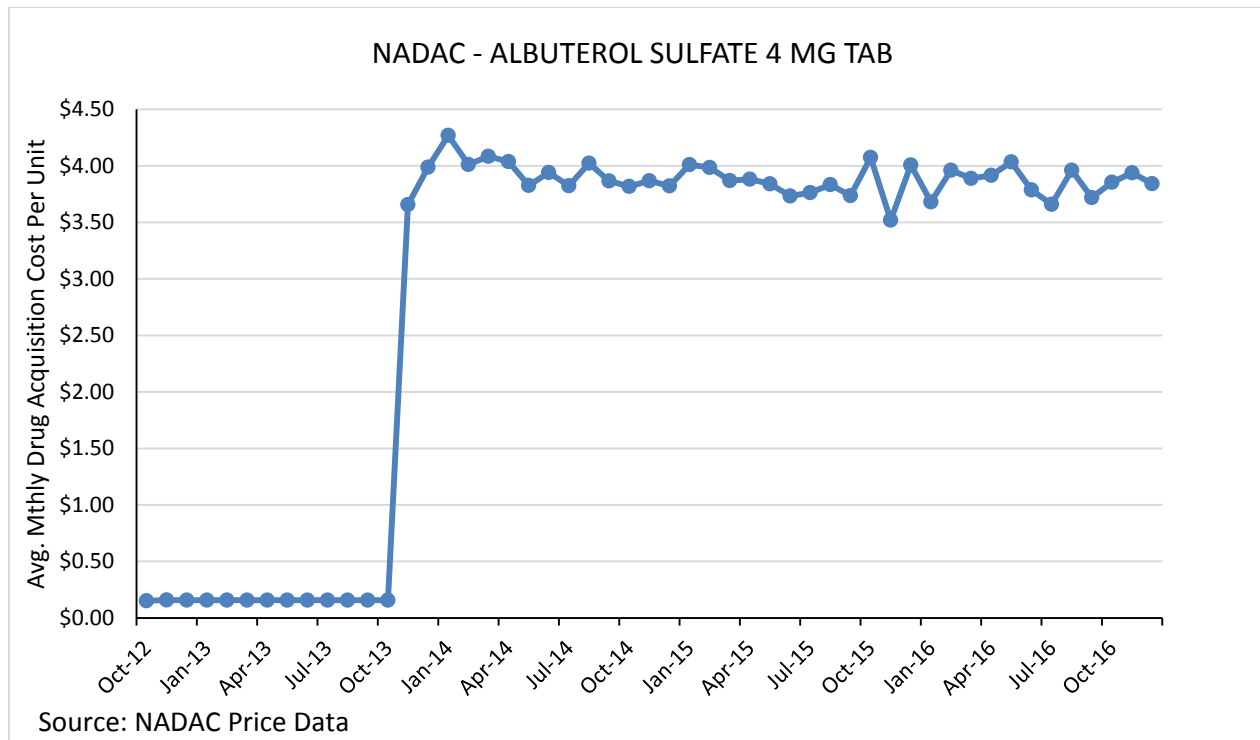
Product	Price February 2013	Price November 2016	Percentage Increase
Sun (Mutual) 2 mg	████	████	████
Sun (Mutual) 4 mg	████	████	████

[illegible]



86. NADAC data, too, shows a sharp price increase following a period of extremely stable prices:





87. The following tables show the dramatic increases in both Mylan's and Sun's Albuterol WAC prices:⁴⁷

Product 100 count	Defendant	NDC	Old WAC	New WAC	Date of Increase	Percentage Increase
2 mg	Mylan	00378025501	\$0.13	\$5.88	March 6, 2013	4,317%
2 mg	Sun	53489017601	\$0.13	\$4.70	April 15, 2013	3,485%

⁴⁷ For ease of reference, WAC prices are rounded to the nearest cent, but the percentage increases are calculated on the actual reported WACs.

Product 500 count	Defendant	NDC	Old WAC	New WAC	Date of Increase	Percentage Increase
2 mg	Mylan	00378025505	\$0.13	\$5.88	March 6, 2013	4,549%
2 mg	Sun	53489017605	\$0.12	\$4.70	April 15, 2013	3,674%

Product 100 count	Defendant	NDC	Old WAC	New WAC	Date of Increase	Percentage Increase
4 mg	Mylan	00378057201	\$0.19	\$5.88	March 6, 2013	2,992%
4 mg	Sun	53489017701	\$0.19	\$4.70	April 15, 2013	2,408%

Product 500 count	Defendant	NDC	Old WAC	New WAC	Date of Increase	Percentage Increase
4 mg	Mylan	00378057205	\$0.18	\$5.88	March 6, 2013	3,155%
4 mg	Sun	53489017705	\$0.18	\$4.70	April 15, 2013	2,540%

88. There are no legitimate reasons or explanations for the unprecedented and dramatic price increases for Albuterol by Defendants. Demand for Albuterol has not materially changed between 2010 and the present, nor does any change in input costs explain these price hikes.

89. Further, at the time Albuterol prices rose in early 2013, there were no known raw material shortages that would have constrained Defendants' ability to supply the market. Federal law requires drug manufacturers to report potential drug shortages to the FDA. *See* "Permanent Discontinuance or Interruption in Manufacturing of Certain Drug or Biological Products," 80 Fed. Reg. 38915, 38922 (July 8, 2015). No supply disruption was reported by Defendants with respect to Albuterol during the Class Period.

90. These price hikes caused extreme hardship to end payers, including Plaintiffs.

91. The overcharges resulting from Defendants' conduct are directly traceable through the pharmaceutical distribution chain to End Payers. A manufacturer first sells the drug to direct purchaser wholesalers based on the listed WAC, minus applicable discounts. Wholesalers then sell the drug to pharmacies, which in turn sell the drugs to End Payers. The WAC serves as the benchmark for prices throughout the distribution chain.

92. Defendants' price increases for Albuterol resulted in corresponding increases to the prices paid by Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Classes. Corresponding increases in Albuterol's transactional prices demonstrate that increased WAC prices translate to increases in the prices paid by End Payers.

D. Defendants' Conspiracy⁴⁸

93. Defendants' sudden and massive price increases represented a sharp departure from the previous years of low and stable prices.

94. Defendants reached agreement to raise their prices and, beginning in March 2013, implemented these price hikes as described above. This pricing behavior marked a drastic departure from Defendants' previous pricing practices with respect to Albuterol.

95. The price increases closely followed Defendants' participation in the October 2012 GPhA meeting in Bethesda, Maryland. Representatives from both Mylan and Sun, as detailed below, attended that meeting.

⁴⁸ The allegations included in this section pertaining to HDMA and NACDS are based in part upon documents produced to plaintiffs pursuant to subpoenas *duces tecum* issued in *In re Propranolol Antitrust Litigation*, No. 16-cv-9901 (S.D.N.Y.).

96. In a competitive market, sellers have incentives to cut prices to maintain or increase market share. It would be economically irrational for an individual seller to drastically increase prices without assurances that its rivals would do the same. Absent such assurances, the seller would risk a loss of market share that would more than offset the higher prices it was charging. Defendants knew that they would not lose market share, however, because they had agreed to each raise prices so that customers had no cheaper source of supply and had no choice but to pay the skyrocketing prices for Albuterol. As such, increasing prices would be economically irrational for a single Defendant, but increasing prices together as a result of collusion, however, proved extremely profitable for Defendants.

97. Defendants' collusive agreement was furthered by discussions held at meetings and industry events hosted by the GPhA, HDMA, and NACDS as well as other meetings and communications.

98. To sustain a conspiracy, conspirators often communicate to ensure that all are adhering to the collective scheme. Here, such communications occurred primarily through (1) trade association meetings and conferences, (2) private meetings, dinners, and outings among smaller groups of employees of various generic drug manufacturers, and (3) individual private communications between and among Defendants' employees through use of the phone, electronic messaging and similar means.

99. These secret, conspiratorial meetings, discussions, and communications helped to ensure that all Defendants agreed to participate in, implement, and maintain an unlawful bid rigging, price fixing, and market allocation scheme.

100. The industry intelligence-gathering reporting firm *Policy and Regulatory Report* has reportedly obtained information regarding the investigation of generic drug companies by the

DOJ, and has indicated that the DOJ is investigating the extent to which trade associations and industry conferences have been used as forums for collusion among competing generic drug companies.⁴⁹ The State AGs have similarly noted the centrality of trade associations and industry conferences in their investigation, stating that they have uncovered evidence that certain generic drug companies “routinely coordinated their schemes through direct interaction with their competitors at industry trade shows, customer conferences and other events, as well as through direct email, phone, and text message communications.”⁵⁰

101. Defendants were members of numerous trade associations, which they used to facilitate their conspiratorial communications and implement their anticompetitive scheme to raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices of Albuterol, and to engage in market allocation for Albuterol, including, but not limited to, GPhA, the NACDS, and HDMA.

102. GPhA (now called the Association for Accessible Medicines) is the “leading trade association for manufacturers and distributors of generic prescription drugs.”⁵¹ GPhA was formed in 2000 from the merger of three industry trade associations: the Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Association, the National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, and the National Pharmaceutical Alliance. Defendants and their senior executives are active members of the GPhA. GPhA’s website touts, “[b]y becoming part of GPhA, you can participate in shaping

⁴⁹ Eric Palmer, *Actavis gets subpoena as DOJ probe of generic pricing moves up food chain*, FIERCEPHARMA (Aug. 7, 2015), available at <http://www.fiercepharma.com/story/actavis-gets-subpoena-doj-probe-generic-pricing-moves-food-chain/2015-08-07>.

⁵⁰ Connecticut AG, Press Release (Dec. 15, 2016), available at <http://www.ct.gov/ag/cwp/view.asp?Q=588538&A=2341>.

⁵¹ GPhA, The Association, available at <http://web.archive.org/web/20150413013801/http://www.gphaonline.org:80/about/the-gpha-association>.

the policies that govern the generic industry” and lists its “valuable membership services, such as business networking opportunities, educational forums, access to lawmakers and regulators, and peer-to-peer connections.”⁵² GPhA’s “member companies supply approximately 90 percent of the generic prescription drugs dispensed in the U.S. each year.”

103. Defendants Mylan and Sun were regular members of the GPhA during the Class Period. Regular members “are corporations, partnerships or other legal entities whose primary United States business derives the majority of its revenues from sales of (1) finished dose drugs approved via ANDAs; (2) products sold as authorized generic drugs; (3) biosimilar/biogenic products; or (4) DESI products.”⁵³

104. Several of Defendants’ high-ranking corporate officers have served on GPhA’s Board of Directors before and during the Class Period, including Tony Mauro, President of Mylan (served 2012-2014), Heather Bresch, CEO of Mylan (served 2016), and Jim Kedrowski, Sun senior executive (served 2016). Mr. Mauro and Ms. Bresch both formerly chaired the GPhA Board of Directors.

105. Former Heritage CEO, Jeffrey Glazer, who pleaded guilty to federal criminal charges relating to price fixing and other anticompetitive activity concerning generic drugs, also served on GPhA’s board of directors.

106. NACDS is a national trade association representing chain community pharmacies. Its members include generic drug manufacturers, wholesalers, and retail chain pharmacies. NACDS holds regular industry events, including annual and regional conferences, which

⁵² GPhA, Membership, *available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20150413013008/http://www.gphaonline.org:80/about/membership/>.

⁵³ *Id.*

Defendants and other generic drug manufacturers attended, including the annual Total Store Expo.

107. HDMA (now the HDA) is a national trade association that represents “primary pharmaceutical distributors” and links the nation’s drug manufacturers and more than 200,000 pharmacies, hospitals, long-term care facilities, and clinics.⁵⁴ HDMA holds regular conferences where its members, including generic drug manufacturers, meet to discuss various issues affecting the pharmaceutical industry. HDMA members during the Class Period have included Defendants Mylan and Sun.

108. As further set forth below, meetings and events hosted by the GPhA, HDMA, and NACDS were frequently held during the Class Period and attended by high-level representatives from both Defendants, including employees with price-setting authority.

109. For example, on October 1-3, 2012, GPhA held a meeting in Bethesda, Maryland that was attended by representatives from Defendants Mylan and Sun.

110. On April 20-23, 2013, NACDS held its 2013 Annual Meeting in Palm Beach, Florida. NACDS’s 2013 Annual Meeting was attended by representatives from both Defendants, who were key executives for generic drug sales and pricing:

- a. **Mylan:** Joe Duda, President; Robert Potter, SVP N.A. National Accounts and Channel Development; Tony Mauro, Chief Commercial Officer; and
- b. **Sun:** GP Singh Sachdeva, President of Sun Pharmaceuticals, USA.

111. On June 2-5, 2013, HDMA held its 2013 Business Leadership Conference (“BLC”) in Orlando, Florida. HDMA’s June 2013 BLC was attended by representatives from

⁵⁴ HDA, About, *available at* <https://www.healthcaredistribution.org/about>.

both Defendants, including at least the following key executives for generic drug sales and pricing:

- a. **Mylan:** Janet Bell, National Accounts Director; Joseph Duda, VP, N.A. Sales; Edgar Escoto, National Accounts Director; Kevin McElfresh, Executive Director, National Accounts; James Nesta, Executive Director, National Accounts; Robert O'Neill, VP; Sean Reilly, Key Account Manager; John Shane, Director National Trade Accounts; Gary Tighe, National Accounts Director; Lance Wyatt, National Accounts Director; Michael Aigner, Director, National Accounts; John Baranick, Director, Trade Relations; and
- b. **Sun:** Scott Littlefield, National Account Director; Daniel Schober, Associate Vice President, Trade Sales; David Moody, Chief Executive Officer of Mutual Pharmaceutical Company, Inc. ("Mutual"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun; David Simoneaux, Marketing Coordinator of Mutual.

112. On June 4-5, 2013, GPhA held a meeting in Bethesda, Maryland that was attended by representatives from both Defendants.

113. On August 10-13, 2013, NACDS held its 2013 Total Store Expo at the Sands Expo Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada. NACDS's August 2013 Total Store Expo was attended by the representatives from both Defendants, including at least the following key executives for generic drug sales and pricing:

- a. **Mylan:** Mike Aigner, Director, National Accounts; Joe Duda, President; Kevin McElfresh, Executive Director, National Accounts; Robert O'Neill, Head of Sales, Generic NA; Robert Potter, SVP, National Accounts & Channel Development; Lance Wyatt, Director, National Accounts; Matt Cestra, Sr.

Director Marketing; Rodney Emerson, Director, Pricing & Contracts; Edgar Escoto, Director National Accounts; Stephen Krinke, National Accounts Manager; Damon Pullman, West Regional Account Manager; Sean Reilly, National Accounts Manager; and

- b. **Sun:** William Everett, National Trade Account Manager; Wayne Fallis, Director, National Accounts; Steven Goodman, Director Marketing-Generics; Susan Knoblauch, Senior Manager, Sales; GP Singh Sachdeva, President of Sun Pharmaceuticals, USA; Grace Shen, VP, Marketing; and Steven Smith, Sr. Director of Sales.

114. On October 28-30, 2013, GPhA held a meeting in Bethesda, Maryland that was attended by representatives from both Defendants.

115. In 2014, 2015, and 2016, Defendants continued to regularly attend trade association meetings, conferences and events, including: (i) the February 19-21, 2014 GPhA Annual Meeting in Orlando, Florida; (ii) the April 26-29, 2014 NACDS Annual Meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona; (iii) the June 1-4, 2014 HDMA BLC in Phoenix, Arizona; (iv) the June 3-4, 2014 GPhA meeting in Bethesda, Maryland; (v) the August 23-26, 2014 NACDS Total Store Expo in Boston Massachusetts; (vi) the October 27-29, 2014 GPhA meeting in Bethesda, Maryland; (vii) the February 9-11, 2015 GPhA Annual Meeting in Miami, Florida; (viii) the April 14, 2015 HDMA Seventh Annual CEO Roundtable Fundraiser in New York, New York; (ix) the April 25-28, 2015 NACDS Annual Meeting in Palm Beach, Florida; (x) the June 7-10, 2015 HDMA BLC in San Antonio, Texas; (xi) the June 9-10, 2015 GPhA meeting in Bethesda, Maryland; (xii) the August 22-25, 2015 NACDS Total Store Expo in Denver, Colorado; (xiii) the April 12, 2016 HDMA Eighth Annual CEO Roundtable Fundraiser in New York; (xiv) the April

16-19, 2016 NACDS 2016 Annual Meeting in Palm Beach, Florida; (xv) the June 12-16, 2016 HDMA BLC in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and (xvi) the August 6-9, 2016 NACDS 2016 Total Store Expo in Boston, Massachusetts.

116. As uncovered in the State AGs' ongoing investigation, at these various conferences and trade shows, representatives from Defendants, as well as other generic drug manufacturers, discussed their respective businesses and customers. These discussions would occur at social events, including lunches, cocktail parties, dinners, and golf outings, that usually accompanied these conferences and trade shows. Defendants' employees used these opportunities to discuss and share upcoming bids, specific generic drug markets, pricing strategies and pricing terms in their contracts with customers.⁵⁵

117. In conjunction with meetings at conferences and trade shows, representatives of generic drug manufacturers get together separately, in more limited groups, allowing them to further meet face-to-face with their competitors and discuss their business. In fact, high-level executives of many generic drug manufacturers get together periodically for what at least some of them refer to as "industry dinners."⁵⁶

118. A large number of generic drug manufacturers, including Defendants Sun and Mylan, are headquartered in close proximity to one another in New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania, giving them easier and more frequent opportunities to meet and collude. For example, in January 2014, at a time when the prices of a number of generic drugs, including Albuterol, were soaring at least thirteen high-ranking male executives, including CEOs,

⁵⁵ *See, e.g.*, State AG Complaint ¶¶ 50-52.

⁵⁶ *Id.* ¶¶ 53-60.

Presidents, and Senior Vice Presidents of various generic drug manufacturers, met at a steakhouse in Bridgewater, New Jersey.

119. Generic drug manufacturer employees, including Janet Bell of Mylan, also get together regularly for what is referred to as a “Girls’ Night Out” (“GNO”), or alternatively “Women in the Industry” meetings and dinners. During these GNOs, meetings and dinners, these employees meet with their competitors and discuss competitively sensitive information.

120. Through these various interactions, Defendants’ employees were often acutely aware of their competition and, more importantly, each other’s current and future business plans. This familiarity and opportunity often led to agreements among competitors to fix prices or to allocate a given market so as to avoid competing with one another on price.

121. Defendants also routinely communicate and share information with each other about bids and pricing strategy. This can include forwarding bid packages received from a customer (*e.g.*, a Request for Proposal or “RFP”) to a competitor, either on their own initiative, at the request of a competitor, or by contacting a competitor to request that the competitor share that type of information.

122. Additionally, Defendants share information regarding the terms of their contracts with customers, including various terms relating to pricing, price protection, and rebates. Defendants use this information from their competitors to negotiate potentially better prices or terms with their customers, which could be to the ultimate detriment of consumers.

E. Defendants’ Own Acknowledgments of Lack of Generic Drug Competition

123. Generic pharmaceutical executives frequently spoke publicly about pricing and competition in the market. Members of the industry publicly acknowledged that they saw

competition as causing a problem that generally plagued the generic drug industry—namely, low prices—and praised drug markets involving other companies that did not compete on price.

124. For instance, on May 2, 2013, Mylan’s CEO Ms. Bresch stated in an earnings call: “From my perspective, we see the generic industry alive and well. We still see a lot of runway room here in the United States.”

125. Regarding Sun, on a November 14, 2013 earnings call a Sun executive, Uday Baldota, stated that Sun has been “warning” about “sustaining the price, but we have been proved wrong so far.” And on February 13, 2014, Dilip S. Sanghvi, Sun Managing Director, stated on an earnings call that Sun “continue[s] to enjoy the benefits of favorable pricing for certain generic products in the U.S.”

126. Both Mylan and Sun reported rising revenues in their United States generics business during the Class Period.

F. Defendants’ Concerted Efforts to Increase Prices for Generic Albuterol Yielded Supracompetitive Profits

127. The rents secured from Defendants’ collusive practices padded Defendants’ bottom line and generated supracompetitive revenues. Indeed, in 2014 alone, Defendants’ total revenue from direct purchases of these products was approximately [REDACTED]⁵⁷ This compares to only [REDACTED] in 2012, a year before the price-fixing conspiracy.

128. This revenue increase can also be demonstrated by looking at Defendants’ sales increases. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

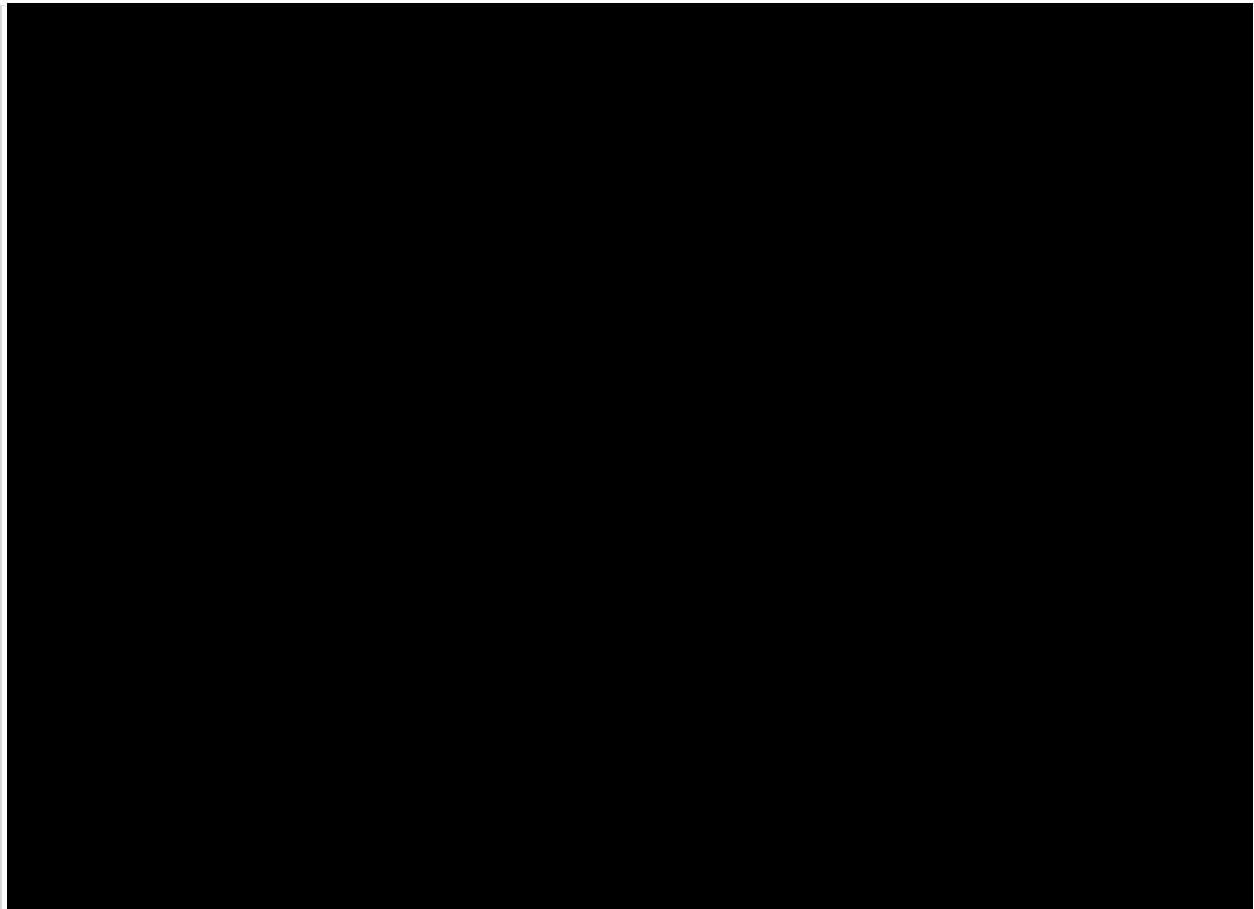
Combined sales for Mylan and Sun had been consistently around [REDACTED] per month in the

⁵⁷ Revenue, unit sales, and effective prices are obtained from IMS Health.

months and years prior to February 2013. But, post-price increase, by October 2013, Mylan's and Sun's (through Mutual) combined sales [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



G. Factors Increasing the Market's Susceptibility to Collusion

129. Publicly available data on the generic Albuterol market in the United States demonstrate that it is susceptible to cartelization by Defendants. Factors that make a market susceptible to collusion include: (1) a high degree of industry concentration; (2) significant barriers to entry; (3) inelastic demand; (4) the lack of available substitutes for the goods involved; (5) a standardized product with a high degree of interchangeability between the products of cartel participants; and (6) inter-competitor contacts and communication.

1. Industry Concentration

130. The Albuterol market is extremely concentrated. Indeed, presently there are only two companies—Mylan and Sun—approved to market and sell generic versions of Albuterol.

131. A high degree of concentration facilitates the operation of a cartel because it makes it easier to coordinate behavior among co-conspirators. Here, Defendants control close to [REDACTED] of the generic Albuterol market.

132. While the market for Albuterol is sufficiently concentrated to facilitate collusion, the years of low and stable pricing in the market establish that even with only two manufacturers in the market, that was sufficient to drive competition. Absent collusion, prices would have remained at competitive levels.

133. No departures from the market by manufacturers of Albuterol can explain the price increases. Before the Class Period, from December 2010 through February 2013, Defendants accounted for around [REDACTED] of the direct sales of Albuterol, and the prices and respective market shares of competitors remained relatively constant at these levels. During the Class Period, Defendants maintained roughly [REDACTED] of the market.

134. The magnitude of Defendants' price increases for Albuterol distinguishes them from non-collusive oligopolistic pricing. Non-collusive oligopolistic pricing would be expected to proceed incrementally, as manufacturers test the waters to see if competitors will follow a price increase. But here the increases are extreme—jumping by as much as almost [REDACTED] in a one-year period. Such extreme pricing moves are not rational in the absence of advance knowledge that competitors will join the increase.

2. Barriers to Entry

135. Supracompetitive pricing in a market normally attracts additional competitors who want to avail themselves of the high levels of profitability that are available. However, the presence of significant barriers to entry makes this more difficult and helps to facilitate the operation of a cartel.

136. There are significant capital, regulatory, and intellectual property barriers to entry in the generic Albuterol market that make such entry time-consuming and expensive.

137. Start-up costs and regulatory oversight represent substantial barriers to entry in the generic Albuterol market. Historically, the cost of filing an ANDA is about \$1 million.⁵⁸ A generic manufacturer's production facilities must also meet Current Good Manufacturing Practice, which increase the costs of production.

138. In addition to the significant out-of-pocket costs required to bring a drug to market, the approval process for generic drugs takes significant time. As Kansas Senator Jerry Moran commented on September 21, 2016 during Congressional hearings on the FDA's role in the generic drug market, "[T]here are more than 4,000 generic drug applications currently awaiting approval, and the median time it takes for the FDA to approve a generic is now 47 months or nearly four years."⁵⁹ This significant delay for new market entrants effectively precludes new competition from eroding the supracompetitive prices imposed by the conspiracy.

3. Demand Inelasticity

139. Price elasticity of demand is defined as the measure of responsiveness in the quantity demanded for a product as a result of change in price of the same product. It is a measure of how demand for a product reacts to a change in price. The basic necessities of life—food, water, and shelter—are examples of goods that experience nearly perfectly inelastic

⁵⁸ Testimony of Dr. Scott Gottlieb, Hearing on *Why Are Some Generic Drugs Skyrocketing in Price?* (Nov. 20, 2014), at 7.

⁵⁹ Sen. Moran, Statement (Sep. 21, 2016), *available at* <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/092116-Chairman-Moran-Opening-Statement.pdf>.

demand at or near the minimums necessary to sustain life. In other words, a person on the verge of dying of thirst will pay almost anything for water.

140. In order for a cartel to profit from raising prices above competitive levels, demand for the product must be sufficiently inelastic such that any loss in sales will be more than offset by increases in revenue on those sales that are made. Otherwise, increased prices would result in declining sales, revenues, and profits as customers purchased substitute products or declined to buy altogether. Inelastic demand is a market characteristic that facilitates collusion, allowing producers to raise their prices without triggering customer substitution and lost sales revenue.

141. Demand for generic Albuterol is highly inelastic. When doctors prescribe generic Albuterol, patients view it as necessary to their well-being. This gives Defendants significant pricing power, as well as an incentive to collude.

142. Thus, generic Albuterol is an excellent candidate for cartelization because price increases will result in more revenue, rather than less, provided that most or all manufacturers participate.

4. Lack of Substitutes

143. Although there are other products on the market that also treat the wheezing and shortness of breath brought on by asthma and COPD, due to the fact that patients become accustomed to particular drugs, there are significant barriers to changing treatments.

144. Notably, there is no currently marketed branded version of Albuterol. Even if there were, though, branded versions of drugs do not serve as economic substitutes for generic versions because branded products generally maintain substantial price premiums over even their supra-competitively priced generic counterparts, making them inapt substitutes even when generic prices soar.

145. Thus, purchasers of generic Albuterol are held captive to the supracompetitive prices that resulted from Defendants' conspiracy to fix prices and allocate markets and customers.

5. Standardized Product with High Degree of Interchangeability

146. A commodity-like product is one that is standardized across suppliers and allows for a high degree of substitutability among different suppliers in the market. When products offered by different suppliers are viewed as interchangeable by purchasers, it is easier for the suppliers to agree on prices for the goods in question and to monitor those prices effectively.

147. Generic drugs of the same chemical composition are effectively commodity products because the primary mechanism through which they compete is price. When approving an ANDA, the FDA confirms that a generic drug product is bioequivalent to the branded version of the drug. This allows pharmacists to substitute that generic for the branded counterpart, as well as for any other generic that also is bioequivalent to the branded product.

148. Defendants' generic Albuterol is a bioequivalent generic of an approved branded counterpart, enabling pharmacists to substitute generic Albuterol for a branded product.

149. Moreover, because generic Albuterol tablets are interchangeable, there is little utility in attempting to distinguish the products based on quality, branding or service. Accordingly, manufacturers generally spend little effort advertising or detailing (the practice of providing promotional materials and free samples to physicians) their generic compounds. The primary means for one generic manufacturer to differentiate its product from another's is through

price competition.⁶⁰ The need to compete on price can drive producers of commodity products to conspire—as they did here—to fix prices.

6. Inter-Competitor Contacts and Communications

150. As discussed above, Defendants’ representatives met at conferences convened by customers and trade associations of customers (such as HDMA and NACDS), private industry dinners, and similar events. Moreover, Defendants are members of and/or participants in the GPhA; thus, their representatives have many opportunities to meet and conspire at industry meetings. As noted in press reports, “[P]rosecutors are taking a close look at trade associations as part of their investigation as having been one potential avenue for facilitating the collusion between salespeople at different generic producers.”⁶¹

151. The State AG Complaint alleges that Defendants routinely coordinated their schemes through direct interaction with their competitors at industry trade shows, customer conferences, and other events. For example, Glazer and Malek admitted at their guilty plea hearings to engaging in discussions and attending meetings with competitors, during which they reached agreements to allocate customers, rig bids and fix prices of doxycycline hyclate and glyburide.

152. DOJ’s and the Connecticut AG’s investigations, and the grand jury subpoenas and investigative demands that have issued in conjunction with them, focus on inter-competitor communications. These types of communications are not unique or isolated, but are rampant; “[g]eneric drug manufacturers operate, through their respective senior leadership and marketing

⁶⁰ See, e.g., GAO Report at 23 (“If another manufacturer offers a lower price to a customer, manufacturers we interviewed indicated that they are usually asked to match it or risk losing market share to the other manufacturer.”).

⁶¹ PaRR Report.

and sales executives, in a manner that fosters and promotes routine and direct interaction among their competitors.”⁶² The sheer number of companies implicated in the investigations highlights the prevalence in the generic drug industry of the types of contacts and communications that facilitate collusion:

(a) **Actavis:** In February 2016, Actavis’s predecessor, Allergan plc, disclosed that it received a DOJ subpoena “seeking information relating to the marketing and pricing of certain of the Company’s generic products and communications with competitors about such products.”⁶³

(b) **Aurobindo:** Aurobindo has disclosed receipt of a subpoena relating to the DOJ’s generic drug investigation.⁶⁴ The company stated that it “received a subpoena in Mar[ch] 2016 requesting non-product specific information.”⁶⁵

(c) **Citron:** In December 2016, Aceto Corporation (which purchased Citron’s generic drugs assets) disclosed that DOJ “executed a search warrant against the Company and also served a subpoena requesting documents and other information concerning potential

⁶² State AG Complaint ¶ 7.

⁶³ Allergan, SEC 2015 Form 10-K (Feb. 26, 2016), at F-106, *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1578845/000156459016013478/agn-10k_20151231.htm.

⁶⁴ Zeba Siddiqui, *India's Aurobindo shares hit nine-month low on US price-fixing lawsuit*, Reuters (Dec 16, 2016), *available at* <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-aurobindo-pharm-stocks-idUSKBN1450DV>.

⁶⁵ Aurobindo Pharma, Ltd., BSE Disclosure (Dec. 16, 2016), *available at* http://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachHis/3C8E03C7_A46F_4792_AED5_197E6961A77E_125855.pdf.

antitrust violations in the sale of Glyburide, Glyburide/Metformin, and Fosinopril HCTZ products.” The Connecticut AG requested that Citron produce all documents produced to DOJ.⁶⁶

(d) **Dr. Reddy’s:** In November 2016, Dr. Reddy’s disclosed that it received subpoenas from DOJ and the Connecticut AG “seeking information relating to the marketing, pricing and sale of certain . . . generic products and any communications with competitors about such products.”⁶⁷

(e) **Heritage:** As a private company, Heritage is not required to make public disclosures. Nonetheless, in the wake of the criminal guilty pleas by two of its executives, Heritage confirmed that it is “fully cooperating” with DOJ,⁶⁸ and press reports indicate that Heritage has applied to DOJ’s leniency program seeking amnesty for a cartel violation.⁶⁹

(f) **Impax:** In July 2014, Impax disclosed that it received a subpoena from the Connecticut AG concerning sales of generic digoxin.⁷⁰ In November 2014, Impax disclosed that an employee received a broader federal grand jury subpoena that requested testimony and documents about “any communication or correspondence with any competitor (or an employee

⁶⁶ Aceto Corp., SEC Form 8-K, Ex. 99.5, *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/2034/000157104916020771/t1600804_ex99-5.htm

⁶⁷ Dr. Reddy’s, SEC Form 6-K (Nov. 10, 2016), *available at* <http://www.drreddys.com/investors/reports-and-filings/sec-filings/?year=FY17>.

⁶⁸ Tom Schoenberg, David McLaughlin & Sophia Pearson, “U.S. Generic Drug Probe Seen Expanding After Guilty Pleas,” Bloomberg (Dec. 14, 2016), *available at* <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-12-14/u-s-files-first-charges-in-generic-drug-price-fixing-probe>.

⁶⁹ *See supra* ¶ 22.

⁷⁰ Impax SEC Form 8-K (July 15, 2014), *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1003642/000143774914012809/ixpxl20140715_8k.htm.

of any competitor) in the sale of generic prescription medications.”⁷¹ In February 2016, Impax disclosed that it received a DOJ subpoena requesting “information and documents regarding the sales, marketing, and pricing of certain generic prescription medications. In particular...digoxin tablets, terbutaline sulfate tablets, prilocaine/lidocaine cream, and calcipotriene topical solution.”⁷²

(g) **Lannett:** In July 2014, Lannett disclosed that it received a subpoena from the Connecticut AG relating to its investigation into the price fixing of digoxin.⁷³ On November 3, 2014, Lannett disclosed that a Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing was served with a grand jury subpoena “relating to a federal investigation of the generic pharmaceutical industry into possible violations of the Sherman Act.” The subpoena also requested “corporate documents of the Company relating to communications or correspondence with competitors regarding the sale of generic prescription medications, but is not specifically directed to any particular product and is not limited to any particular time period.”⁷⁴ On August 27, 2015, Lannett further explained that DOJ sought, among other things, “communications or correspondence with competitors regarding the sale of generic prescription medications, and the

⁷¹ Impax SEC Form 8-K (Nov. 6, 2014), *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1003642/000119312514402210/d816555d8k.htm>.

⁷² Impax, SEC 2015 Form 10-K (Feb. 22, 2016), at F-53, *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1003642/000143774916025780/ipxl20151231_10k.htm.

⁷³ Lannett Press Release (July 16, 2014), *available at* <http://lannett.investorroom.com/2014-07-16-Lannett-Receives-Inquiry-From-Connecticut-Attorney-General>.

⁷⁴ Lannett, SEC Form 10-Q (Nov. 6, 2014) at 16, *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/57725/000110465914077456/a14-20842_110q.htm.

marketing, sale, or pricing of certain products, generally for the period of 2005 through the dates of the subpoenas.”⁷⁵

(h) **Mayne:** On August 25, 2016, Mayne Pharma Group Limited (the parent of Mayne) disclosed that it was “one of numerous generic pharmaceutical companies to receive a subpoena...seeking information relating to marketing, pricing and sales of select generic products” and that it had received a subpoena from the Connecticut AG seeking similar information.⁷⁶ On November 4, 2016, Mayne Pharma Group Limited issued a press release stating: “Previously on 28 Jun[e] 2016, Mayne Pharma Group Limited disclosed that it was one of several generic companies to receive a subpoena from the Antitrust Division of the US Department of Justice (DOJ) seeking information relating to the marketing, pricing and sales of select generic products. The investigation relating to Mayne Pharma is focused on doxycycline hyclate delayed-release tablets (generic) and potassium chloride powders.”⁷⁷

(i) **Mylan:** In February 2016, Mylan disclosed that it received a DOJ subpoena “seeking information relating to...generic Doxycycline” and a similar subpoena from the Connecticut AG seeking “information relating to...certain of the Company’s generic products (including Doxycycline) and communications with competitors about such products.”⁷⁸ On November 9, 2016, Mylan disclosed that “certain employees and a member of senior

⁷⁵ Lannett, SEC Form 10-K (Aug. 27, 2015) at 18, available at http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/57725/000110465915062047/a15-13005_110k.htm.

⁷⁶ Mayne Pharma, 2016 Annual Report (Aug. 25, 2016), at 75, *available at* <https://www.maynepharma.com/media/1788/2016-mayne-pharma-annual-report.pdf>.

⁷⁷ Mayne Pharma, Update on DOJ Investigation (Nov. 4, 2016), *available at* <http://asxcomnewspdfs.fairfaxmedia.com.au/2016/11/04/01798874-137879061.pdf>.

⁷⁸ Mylan, SEC 2015 Form 10-K (Feb. 16, 2016), at 160, *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1623613/000162361316000046/myl10k_20151231xdoc.htm.

management, received subpoenas from the DOJ seeking additional information relating to the marketing, pricing and sale of our generic Cidofovir, Glipizide-metformin, Propranolol and Verapamil products” and that “[r]elated search warrants also were executed” in connection with DOJ’s investigation.⁷⁹ In addition, the investigation conducted by the State Attorneys General uncovered the fact that Mylan executives communicated, by phone and by email,⁸⁰ with the Heritage Pharmaceuticals executives who were later indicted for their conduct regarding their price fixing of and allocation of customers for two other drugs. Indeed, the State Attorneys’ General investigation revealed that, “beginning as early as 2013,” these communications led to an agreement among Heritage, Mylan and another company “to allocate and divide the market” for another generic drug.⁸¹ Significantly, the purpose of the agreement was to “maintain high prices.”⁸²

(j) **Par:** In March 2015, Par disclosed that it received subpoenas from the Connecticut AG and DOJ relating to digoxin and doxycycline.⁸³ In November 2015, Endo International plc, the parent company of Par, elaborated: “In December 2014, our subsidiary, Par, received a Subpoena to Testify Before Grand Jury from the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The subpoena requests

⁷⁹ Mylan SEC Form 10-Q, at 58 (Nov. 9, 2016), *available at* https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1623613/000162361316000071/myl10q_20160930xdoc.htm.

⁸⁰ *See* State AG Complaint ¶¶ 72-78.

⁸¹ State AG Complaint ¶ 142.

⁸² State AG Complaint ¶ 77.

⁸³ Par Pharmaceuticals Companies, Inc., SEC 2014 Form 10-K (Mar. 12, 2015) at 37, *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/878088/000087808815000002/prx-20141231x10k.htm>.

documents and information focused primarily on product and pricing information relating to Par's authorized generic version of Lanoxin (digoxin) oral tablets and Par's generic doxycycline products, and on communications with competitors and others regarding those products. Par is currently cooperating fully with the investigation."⁸⁴ Endo also disclosed that in December 2015 it "received Interrogatories and Subpoena Duces Tecum from the State of Connecticut Office of Attorney General requesting information regarding pricing of certain of its generic products, including Doxycycline Hyclate, Amitriptyline Hydrochloride, Doxazosin Mesylate, Methotrexate Sodium and Oxybutynin Chloride."⁸⁵

(k) **Perrigo:** On May 2, 2017, Perrigo disclosed that "search warrants were executed at the Company's corporate offices associated with an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division related to drug pricing in the pharmaceutical industry."⁸⁶

(l) **Pfizer:** On August 10, 2017, Pfizer disclosed: "As of July 2017, the U.S. Department of Justice's Antitrust Division is investigating our Greenstone generics business. We believe this is related to an ongoing antitrust investigation of the generic pharmaceutical industry. The government has been obtaining information from Greenstone."⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Endo International plc, SEC Form 10-Q (March 31, 2016) at 30, *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1593034/000159303416000056/endo-3312016x10q.htm>.

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 31.

⁸⁶ Perrigo Press Release (May 2, 2017), *available at* <http://perrigo.investorroom.com/2017-05-02-Perrigo-Discloses-Investigation>.

⁸⁷ Pfizer, SEC Form 10-Q (Aug. 10, 2017) at 37, *available at* <https://investors.pfizer.com/financials/sec-filings/sec-filings-details/default.aspx?FilingId=12225193>.

(m) **Sandoz:** In March 2016, Sandoz and Fougere Pharmaceuticals Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sandoz) “received a subpoena from the Antitrust Division of the US Department of Justice (DoJ) requesting documents related to the marketing and pricing of generic pharmaceutical products...and related communications with competitors.”⁸⁸

(n) **Sun:** On May 27, 2016, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. (the parent of Sun) stated in a filing with the National Stock Exchange of India that one of its U.S subsidiaries, namely Sun, “received a grand jury subpoena from the United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division seeking documents...relating to corporate and employee records, generic pharmaceutical products and pricing, communications with competitors and others regarding the sale of generic pharmaceutical products, and certain other related matters.”⁸⁹

(o) **Taro:** In September 2016, Taro disclosed that the Company “and two senior officers” received DOJ subpoenas seeking documents relating to “generic pharmaceutical products and pricing, communications with competitors and others regarding the sale of generic pharmaceutical products, and certain other related matters.”⁹⁰

(p) **Teva:** In August 2016, Teva disclosed that it received subpoenas from DOJ and the Connecticut AG seeking documents and other information “relating to the

⁸⁸ Novartis 2016 Financial Report at 217, *available at* <https://www.novartis.com/sites/www.novartis.com/files/ar-2016-financial-report-en.pdf>.

⁸⁹ Sun Pharmaceuticals Indus., Ltd., BSE Disclosure (May 27, 2016), *available at* http://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachHis/8E568708_8D00_472E_B052_666C76A4263D_081648.pdf.

⁹⁰ Taro, SEC Form 6-K (Sept. 9, 2016), *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/906338/000115752316006685/a51417528.htm>.

marketing and pricing of certain of Teva USA's generic products and communications with competitors about such products."⁹¹

(q) **Zydus:** Press reports have stated the Zydus is a target of DOJ's generic drugs price-fixing investigation.⁹²

X. THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS DO NOT BAR PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

A. The Statutes of Limitations Did Not Begin to Run Because Plaintiffs Did Not and Could Not Discover Defendants' Unlawful Conspiracy

153. Plaintiffs had no knowledge of the combination or conspiracy alleged herein, or of facts sufficient to place them on inquiry notice of the claims set forth herein, until (at the earliest) Defendants' disclosures of the existence of the government investigations and subpoenas. Prior to that time, no information in the public domain or available to Plaintiffs suggested that any Defendant was involved in a criminal conspiracy to fix prices for generic Albuterol.

154. No information evidencing antitrust violations was available in the public domain prior to the public announcements of the government investigations that revealed sufficient information to suggest that any of the defendants was involved in a criminal conspiracy to fix prices for generic Albuterol.

155. Plaintiffs are purchasers who indirectly purchased generic Albuterol manufactured by one or more Defendants. They had no direct contact or interaction with any of

⁹¹ Teva, SEC Form 6-K at 25 (Aug. 4, 2016), *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/818686/000119312516671785/d187194d6k.htm>.

⁹² See Rupali Mukherjeel, *US polls, pricing pressure may hit Indian pharma cos*, The Times of India (Nov. 8, 2016), *available at* <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/US-polls-pricing-pressure-may-hit-Indian-pharma-cos/articleshow/55301060.cms>.

the Defendants in this case and had no means from which they could have discovered Defendants' conspiracy.

156. Defendants repeatedly and expressly stated throughout the Class Period, including on their public Internet websites, that they maintained antitrust/fair competition policies which prohibited the type of collusion alleged in this Complaint. For example:

- (a) Mylan's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics states: "Mylan is committed to complying with applicable antitrust and fair competition laws."⁹³
- (b) Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.'s Global Code of Conduct provides: "We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. We seek competitive advantages through superior performance, never through unethical or illegal business practices." It goes on to state: "Sun Pharma shall compete only in an ethical and legitimate manner and prohibits all actions that are anti-competitive or otherwise contrary to applicable competition or anti-trust laws."⁹⁴

157. It was reasonable for members of the Class to believe that Defendants were complying with their own antitrust policies.

158. For these reasons, the statutes of limitations as to Plaintiffs' claims under the federal and state common laws identified herein did not begin to run, and have been tolled, with respect to the claims that Plaintiffs have alleged in this Complaint.

B. Fraudulent Concealment Tolled the Statutes of Limitations

159. In the alternative, application of the doctrine of fraudulent concealment tolled the statutes of limitations on the claims asserted by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs had no knowledge of the combination or conspiracy alleged in this Complaint, or of facts sufficient to place them on

⁹³ Mylan Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, *available at* <https://www.mylan.com/-/media/mylancom/files/code%20of%20business%20conduct%20and%20ethics.pdf>.

⁹⁴ Sun Pharma Global Code of Conduct, *available at* <http://www.sunpharma.com/Shareholder-Information/Policies/93092/Global-Code-of-Conduct>.

inquiry notice of their claims, until Defendants disclosed the existence of government investigations and subpoenas. Prior to that time, no information in the public domain or available to Plaintiffs suggested that any Defendant was involved in a criminal conspiracy to fix prices for generic Albuterol.

160. No information evidencing antitrust violations was available in the public domain prior to the public announcements of the government investigations that revealed sufficient information to suggest that any of the defendants was involved in a criminal conspiracy to fix prices for generic Albuterol.

161. As described in more detail below, Defendants actively concealed, suppressed, and omitted to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes concerning Defendants' unlawful activities to artificially inflate prices for generic Albuterol. The concealed, suppressed, and omitted facts would have been important to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants misrepresented the real cause of price increases and/or the absence of price reductions in generic Albuterol. Defendants' false statements and conduct concerning the prices of generic Albuterol were deceptive as they had the tendency or capacity to mislead Plaintiffs and members of the Classes to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices established by a free and fair market.

1. Active Concealment of the Conspiracy

162. Defendants engaged in an illegal scheme to fix prices, allocate customers and rig bids. Criminal and civil penalties for engaging in such conduct are severe. Not surprisingly, Defendants took affirmative measures to conceal their conspiratorial conduct.

163. Through their misleading, deceptive, false and fraudulent statements, Defendants effectively concealed their conspiracy, thereby causing economic harm to Plaintiffs and the Classes. Defendants' misrepresentations regarding their price changes were intended to lull Plaintiffs and the Classes into accepting the price hikes as a normal result of competitive and economic market trends rather than as the consequence of Defendants' collusive acts. The public statements made by Defendants were designed to mislead Plaintiffs and the Classes into paying unjustifiably higher prices for generic Albuterol.

164. As explained in the State AG complaint, the nature of the generic drug industry—which allows for frequent and repeated face-to-face meetings among competitors—means that “[m]ost of the conspiratorial communications were intentionally done in person or by cell phone, in an attempt to avoid creating a record of their illegal conduct. The generic drug industry, through the aforementioned opportunities to collude at trade shows, customer events and smaller more intimate dinners and meetings, allowed these communications to perpetuate.”⁹⁵

165. These types of false statements and others made by Defendants helped conceal the illegal conspiracy entered into by Defendants to fix, stabilize, maintain and raise the price of generic Albuterol to inflated, supracompetitive levels.

2. Plaintiffs Exercised Reasonable Diligence

166. Defendants' anticompetitive conspiracy, by its very nature, was self-concealing. Generic drugs are not exempt from antitrust regulation, and thus, before the disclosure of the government investigations, Plaintiffs reasonably considered the markets to be competitive. Accordingly, a reasonable person under the circumstances would not have been alerted to investigate the legitimacy of Defendants' prices before these disclosures.

⁹⁵ State AG Complaint ¶ 13.

167. Because of the deceptive practices and techniques of secrecy employed by Defendants and their co-conspirators to conceal their illicit conduct, Plaintiffs and the Classes could not have discovered the conspiracy at an earlier date by the exercise of reasonable diligence.

168. Therefore, the running of any statutes of limitations has been tolled for all claims alleged by Plaintiffs and the Classes as a result of Defendants' anticompetitive and unlawful conduct. Despite the exercise of reasonable diligence, Plaintiffs and Members of the Classes were unaware of Defendants' unlawful conduct, and did not know that they were paying supracompetitive prices throughout the United States during the Class Period.

169. For these reasons, Plaintiffs' claims are timely under all of the federal, state and common laws identified herein.

XI. CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

170. This Complaint alleges a continuing course of conduct (including conduct within the limitations periods), and defendants' unlawful conduct has inflicted continuing and accumulating harm within the applicable statutes of limitations. Thus, Plaintiffs and the members of the Damages Class can recover for damages that they suffered during any applicable limitations period.

XII. DEFENDANTS' ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS

171. During the Class Period, set forth below, Defendants engaged in a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy in restraint of trade to allocate customers, rig bids, and fix raise and/or stabilize prices for generic Albuterol sold in the United States.

172. In formulating and effectuating the contract, combination or conspiracy, Defendants identified above and their co-conspirators engaged in anticompetitive activities, the

purpose and effect of which were to allocate customers, rig bids and artificially fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize the price of generic Albuterol sold in the United States. These activities included the following:

(a) Defendants participated in meetings and/or conversations regarding the price of generic Albuterol in the United States;

(b) Defendants agreed during those meetings and conversations to charge prices at specified levels and otherwise to increase and/or maintain prices of generic Albuterol sold in the United States;

(c) Defendants agreed during those meetings and conversations to allocate customers, rig bids, and fix the price of generic Albuterol; and

(d) Defendants issued price announcements and price quotations in accordance with their agreements.

173. Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in the activities described above for the purpose of effectuating the unlawful agreements described in this Complaint.

174. During and throughout the period of the conspiracy alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiffs and members of the Classes indirectly purchased generic Albuterol at inflated and supracompetitive prices.

175. Defendants' contract, combination and conspiracy constitutes an unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce in violation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3) and the laws of various End-Payer Damages Jurisdictions enumerated below.

176. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Classes have been injured in their business and property in that they have paid more for generic Albuterol than they would have paid in a competitive market.

177. General economic principles recognize that any overcharge at a higher level of distribution generally results in higher prices at every level below. Moreover, the institutional structure of pricing and regulation in the pharmaceutical drug industry assures that overcharges at the higher level of distribution are passed on to end payers such as Plaintiffs. Wholesalers and retailers passed on the inflated prices to Plaintiffs and members of the Class. The impairment of generic competition at the direct purchaser level similarly injured Plaintiffs who were equally denied the opportunity to purchase less expensive generic versions of Albuterol.

178. The unlawful contract, combination and conspiracy has had the following effects, among others:

- (a) price competition in the market for generic Albuterol has been artificially restrained;
- (b) prices for generic Albuterol sold by Defendants have been raised, fixed, maintained, or stabilized at artificially high and non-competitive levels; and
- (c) end-payer purchasers of generic Albuterol sold by Defendants have been deprived of the benefit of free and open competition in the market for generic Albuterol.

XIII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

179. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, seeking equitable and injunctive relief on behalf of the following class (the “Nationwide Class”):

All persons and entities in the United States and its territories who indirectly purchased, paid and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase price for Defendants’ generic Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets), other than for resale, from March 1, 2013 through the present.

This class excludes: (a) Defendants, their officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, and affiliates; (b) all federal and state governmental entities except for cities, towns, municipalities, or counties with self-funded prescription drug plans; (c) all persons or entities who purchased Defendants' generic Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) for purposes of resale or directly from Defendants; (d) fully insured health plans (*i.e.*, health plans that purchased insurance covering 100% of their reimbursement obligation to members); (e) any "flat co-pay" consumers whose purchases of Defendants' generic Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) were paid in part by a third party payer and whose co-payment was the same regardless of the retail purchase price; (f) pharmacy benefit managers; and (g) any judges or justices involved in this action and any members of their immediate families.

180. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure seeking damages pursuant to the common law of unjust enrichment and the state antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection laws of the states and territories listed below (the "End-Payer Damages Jurisdictions")⁹⁶ on behalf of the following class (the "Damages Class"):

All persons and entities in the End-Payer Damages Jurisdictions who indirectly purchased, paid and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase price for Defendants' Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets), other than for resale, from March 1, 2013 through the present.

This class excludes: (a) Defendants, their officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, and affiliates; (b) all federal and state governmental entities except for cities, towns, municipalities, or counties with self-funded prescription drug plans; (c) all persons or entities who purchased Defendants' generic Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) for purposes of resale or directly from Defendants; (d) fully insured health plans (*i.e.*, health plans that purchased insurance covering 100% of their reimbursement obligation to members); (e) any "flat co-pay" consumers whose purchases of Defendants' generic

⁹⁶ The "End-Payer Damages Jurisdictions" include: all States (except Indiana and Ohio), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Albuterol (generic albuterol sulfate 2 or 4 mg tablets) were paid in part by a third party payer and whose co-payment was the same regardless of the retail purchase price; (f) pharmacy benefit managers; and (g) any judges or justices involved in this action and any members of their immediate families.

181. The Nationwide Class and the Damages Class are referred to herein as the “Classes.”

182. While Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of the members of the Classes, Plaintiffs believe there are thousands of members in each Class.

183. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Classes. This is particularly true given the nature of Defendants’ conspiracy, which was generally applicable to all the members of both Classes, thereby making appropriate relief with respect to the Classes as a whole. Such questions of law and fact common to the Classes include, but are not limited to:

(a) Whether Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in a combination and conspiracy among themselves to fix, raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices of generic Albuterol and/or engaged in market allocation for generic Albuterol sold in the United States;

(b) The identity of the participants of the alleged conspiracy;

(c) The duration of the alleged conspiracy and the acts carried out by Defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy;

(d) Whether the alleged conspiracy violated the Sherman Act, as alleged in the First Count;

(e) Whether the alleged conspiracy violated state antitrust and unfair competition laws, and/or state consumer protection laws, as alleged in the Second and Third Counts;

(f) Whether Defendants unjustly enriched themselves to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes, thereby entitling Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes to disgorgement of all benefits derived by Defendants, as alleged in the Fourth Count;

(g) Whether the conduct of Defendants and their co-conspirators, as alleged in this Complaint, caused injury to the business or property of Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes;

(h) The effect of the alleged conspiracy on the prices of generic Albuterol sold in the United States during the Class Period;

(i) Whether the Defendants and their co-conspirators actively concealed, suppressed, and omitted to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes concerning Defendants' unlawful activities to artificially inflate prices for generic Albuterol, and/or fraudulently concealed the unlawful conspiracy's existence from Plaintiffs and the other members of the Classes;

(j) The appropriate injunctive and related equitable relief for the Nationwide Class; and

(k) The appropriate class-wide measure of damages for the Damages Class.

184. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes. Plaintiffs and all members of the Classes are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in that they paid artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol purchased indirectly from Defendants and/or their co-conspirators. Plaintiffs' claims arise out of the same common course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the other members of the Classes.

185. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes. Plaintiffs' interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of the Classes.

Plaintiffs are represented by counsel who are competent and experienced in the prosecution of antitrust and class action litigation.

186. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the Classes predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages.

187. Class action treatment is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, in that, among other things, such treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. The benefits of proceeding through the class mechanism, including providing injured persons or entities with a method for obtaining redress for claims that might not be practicable to pursue individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in management of this class action.

188. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants.

XIV. CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST COUNT

Violation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act (on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)

189. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

190. Defendants and their unnamed co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a contract, combination, or conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1, 3).

191. During the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding and conspiracy in restraint of trade to artificially allocate customers, rig bids and raise, maintain and fix prices for generic Albuterol, thereby creating anticompetitive effects.

192. The conspiratorial acts and combinations have caused unreasonable restraints in the market for generic Albuterol.

193. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and other similarly situated End Payers in the Nationwide Class who purchased generic Albuterol have been harmed by being forced to pay inflated, supracompetitive prices for generic Albuterol.

194. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding and conspiracy, Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and conspired to do, including, but not limited to, the acts, practices and course of conduct set forth herein.

195. Defendants' conspiracy had the following effects, among others:

(a) Price competition in the market for generic Albuterol has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the United States;

(b) Prices for generic Albuterol provided by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels throughout the United States; and

(c) Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class who purchased generic Albuterol indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition.

196. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class have been injured and will continue to be injured in their business and property by paying more for generic Albuterol purchased indirectly from Defendants and the co-conspirators than they would have paid and will pay in the absence of the conspiracy.

197. Defendants' contract, combination, or conspiracy is a *per se* violation of the federal antitrust laws.

198. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class are entitled to an injunction against Defendants, preventing and restraining the continuing violations alleged herein.

SECOND COUNT

Violation of State Antitrust Statutes⁹⁷ **(on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class)**

199. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

200. During the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in a continuing contract, combination or conspiracy with respect to the sale of generic Albuterol in unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce and in violation of the various state antitrust and other statutes set forth below.

⁹⁷ Statutory antitrust violations are alleged herein for the following jurisdictions: Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

201. The contract, combination, or conspiracy consisted of an agreement among Defendants and their co-conspirators to fix, raise, inflate, stabilize, and/or maintain the prices of generic Albuterol and to allocate customers for generic Albuterol in the United States.

202. In formulating and effectuating this conspiracy, Defendants and their co-conspirators performed acts in furtherance of the combination and conspiracy, including: (a) participating in meetings and conversations among themselves in the United States and elsewhere during which they agreed to price generic Albuterol at certain levels, and otherwise to fix, increase, inflate, maintain, or stabilize effective prices paid by Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class with respect to generic Albuterol provided in the United States; and (b) participating in meetings and trade association conversations among themselves in the United States and elsewhere to implement, adhere to, and police the unlawful agreements they reached.

203. Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in the actions described above for the purpose of carrying out their unlawful agreement to allocate customers, rig bids, and fix prices for generic Albuterol.

204. Defendants' anticompetitive acts described above were knowing, willful and constitute violations or flagrant violations of the following state antitrust statutes.

205. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Arizona

206. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Arizona Revised Statutes, § 44-1401, *et seq.* Defendants' combination and conspiracy had the following effects: (1) price competition for generic Albuterol was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Arizona; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Arizona; (3) Plaintiffs and

members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Arizona commerce. Defendants' violations of Arizona law were flagrant. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1401, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1401, *et seq.*

California

207. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 16700 *et seq.* During the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a continuing unlawful trust in restraint of the trade and commerce described above in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 16720. Defendants, and each of them, have acted in violation of § 16720 to fix, raise, stabilize, and maintain prices of generic Albuterol at supracompetitive levels. The aforesaid violations of § 16720 consisted, without limitation, of a continuing unlawful trust and concert of action among Defendants and their co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the prices of generic Albuterol. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, Defendants and their co-conspirators have done those things which they combined and conspired to do, including, but not limited to, the acts, practices and course of conduct set forth above and creating a price floor, fixing, raising, and stabilizing the price of generic Albuterol. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has

had, *inter alia*, the following effects: (1) price competition for generic Albuterol has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the State of California; (2) prices for generic Albuterol provided by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, stabilized, and pegged at artificially high, non-competitive levels in the State of California; and (3) those who purchased generic Albuterol indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefit of free and open competition. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for generic Albuterol than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected California commerce. As a result of Defendants' violation of § 16720, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek treble damages and their cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 16750(a).

Connecticut

207(a). Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Connecticut Antitrust Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-35, *et seq.* Defendants' combinations and conspiracy had the following effects: (1) price competition for generic Albuterol was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Connecticut; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Connecticut; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Connecticut commerce. As a direct and

proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-35, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under Connecticut law.

District of Columbia

208. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of District of Columbia Code Annotated § 28-4501, *et seq.* Defendants' combination and conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout the District of Columbia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout the District of Columbia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class, including those who resided in the District of Columbia and/or purchased generic Albuterol in the District of Columbia that were shipped by Defendants or their co-conspirators into the District of Columbia, were deprived of free and open competition, including in the District of Columbia; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class, including those who resided in the District of Columbia and/or purchased generic Albuterol in the District of Columbia that were shipped by Defendants or their co-conspirators, paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol, including in the District of Columbia. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected District of Columbia commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of District of

Columbia Code Ann. § 28-4501, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under District of Columbia Code Ann. § 28-4501, *et seq.*

Hawaii

209. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated § 480-1, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Hawaii commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated § 480-4, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated § 480-4, *et seq.*

Illinois

210. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Illinois Antitrust Act (740 Illinois Compiled Statutes 10/1, *et seq.*) Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Illinois; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Illinois; (3)

Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Illinois commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under the Illinois Antitrust Act.

Iowa

211. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Iowa Code § 553.1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Iowa; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Iowa; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Iowa commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Iowa Code § 553.1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under Iowa Code § 553, *et seq.*

Kansas

212. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Kansas Statutes Annotated, § 50-101, *et seq.* Defendants' combined capital, skills or acts for the purposes of creating restrictions in trade or commerce of generic Albuterol, increasing the prices of generic Albuterol, preventing competition in the sale of generic Albuterol, or binding themselves not to sell generic Albuterol, in a manner that established the price of generic Albuterol and precluded free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale of generic Albuterol, in violation of Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-101, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Kansas; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Kansas; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Kansas commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. § 50-101, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all forms of relief available under Kansas Stat. Ann. § 50-101, *et seq.*

Maine

213. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Maine Revised Statutes (Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, *et seq.*) Defendants'

combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Maine; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Maine; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Maine commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, *et seq.*

Maryland

213(a). Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Maryland Antitrust Act, Maryland Code, Com. Law § 11-204, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Maryland; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Maryland; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Maryland commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class

have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Maryland Antitrust Act. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Maryland law.

Michigan

214. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated § 445.771, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Michigan; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Michigan; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Michigan commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.771, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.771, *et seq.*

Minnesota

215. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Minnesota Annotated Statutes § 325D.49, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained,

suppressed, and eliminated throughout Minnesota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Minnesota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Minnesota commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Minnesota Stat. § 325D.49, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Minnesota Stat. § 325D.49, *et seq.*

Mississippi

216. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Mississippi Code Annotated § 75-21-1, *et seq.* Trusts are combinations, contracts, understandings or agreements, express or implied when inimical to the public welfare and with the effect of, *inter alia*, restraining trade, increasing the price or output of a commodity, or hindering competition in the production and sale of a commodity. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1. Defendants' combination or conspiracy was in a manner inimical to public welfare and had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Mississippi; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Mississippi; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol.

During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Mississippi commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. § 75-21-1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Mississippi Code Ann. § 75-21-1, *et seq.*

Nebraska

217. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Nebraska Revised Statutes § 59-801, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nebraska; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Nebraska commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Nebraska Revised Statutes § 59-801, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Nebraska Revised Statutes § 59-801, *et seq.*

Nevada

218. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated § 598A.010, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nevada; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nevada; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Nevada commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.010, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.010, *et seq.*

New Hampshire

219. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 356:1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Hampshire; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Hampshire; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated

prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Hampshire commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 356:1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under New Hampshire Revised Statutes § 356:1, *et seq.*

New Mexico

220. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of New Mexico Statutes Annotated § 57-1-1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Mexico; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Mexico; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Mexico commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under New Mexico Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1, *et seq.*

New York

221. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of New York's Donnelly Act, New York General Business Law § 340, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New York; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New York; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol that were higher than they would have been absent Defendants' illegal acts. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the New York's Donnelly Act, New York General Business Law § 340, *et seq.* The conduct set forth above is a *per se* violation of the Act. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under New York Gen. Bus. Law § 340, *et seq.*

North Carolina

222. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the North Carolina General Statutes § 75-1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3)

Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected North Carolina commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1, *et. seq.*

North Dakota

223. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of North Dakota Century Code § 51-08.1-01, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Dakota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Dakota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on North Dakota commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code § 51-

08.1-01, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under North Dakota Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01, *et seq.*

Oregon

224. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Oregon Revised Statutes § 646.705, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Oregon; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Oregon; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Oregon commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Oregon Revised Statutes § 646.705, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Oregon Revised Statutes § 646.705, *et seq.*

Rhode Island

225. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Rhode Island Antitrust Act, Rhode Island General Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Rhode Island; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels

throughout Rhode Island; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Rhode Island commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property on or after July 15, 2013, and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Rhode Island General Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Rhode Island General Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.*

South Dakota

226. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws § 37-1-3.1, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Dakota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Dakota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on South Dakota commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann.

§ 37-1-3.1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. § 37-1-3.1, *et seq.*

Tennessee

227. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Tennessee Code Annotated § 47-25-101, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Tennessee; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Tennessee; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Tennessee commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. § 47-25-101, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Tennessee Code Ann. § 47-25-101, *et seq.*

Utah

228. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Utah Code Annotated § 76-10-3101, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Utah; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Utah; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages

Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Utah commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Utah Code Annotated § 76-10-3101, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Utah Code Annotated § 76-10-3101, *et seq.*

Vermont

229. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Vermont; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Vermont commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.* Accordingly,

Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 § 2453, *et seq.*

West Virginia

230. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia Code § 47-18-1, *et seq.* Defendants' anticompetitive acts described above were knowing, willful, and constitute violations or flagrant violations of West Virginia Antitrust Act. Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout West Virginia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout West Virginia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on West Virginia commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia Code § 47-18-1, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under West Virginia Code § 47-18-1, *et seq.*

Wisconsin

231. Defendants have entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Wisconsin Statutes § 133.01, *et seq.* Defendants' and their co-conspirators' anticompetitive activities have directly, foreseeably and proximately caused injury to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes in the United States. Specifically, Defendants' combination or

conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Wisconsin; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Wisconsin; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on the people of Wisconsin and Wisconsin commerce. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. § 133.01, *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Wisconsin Stat. § 133.01, *et seq.*

As to All Jurisdictions Above

232. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class in each of the above jurisdictions have been injured in their business and property by reason of Defendants' unlawful combination, contract, conspiracy and agreement. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have paid more for generic Albuterol than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct. This injury is of the type the antitrust laws of the above states were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Defendants' conduct unlawful.

233. In addition, Defendants have profited significantly from the aforesaid conspiracy. Defendants' profits derived from their anticompetitive conduct come at the expense and detriment of Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class.

234. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class in each of the above jurisdictions seek damages (including statutory damages where applicable), to be trebled or otherwise increased as permitted by a particular jurisdiction's antitrust law, and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, to the extent permitted by the above state laws.

THIRD COUNT

Violation of State Consumer Protection Statutes⁹⁸ (on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class)

235. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

236. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition statutes listed below.

Alaska

237. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Statute § 45.50.471, *et seq.* Defendants knowingly agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining at non-competitive and artificially inflated levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Alaska and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The aforementioned conduct on the part of Defendants constituted "unconscionable" and "deceptive" acts or practices

⁹⁸ Statutory consumer protection violations are alleged herein for the following jurisdictions: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

in violation of Alaska law. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Alaska; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Alaska; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Alaska commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Arkansas

238. Defendants have knowingly entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in violation of the Arkansas Code Annotated, § 4-88-101, *et seq.* Defendants knowingly agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining at non-competitive and artificially inflated levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Arkansas and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The aforementioned conduct on the part of Defendants constituted "unconscionable" and "deceptive" acts or practices in violation of Arkansas Code Annotated, § 4-88-107(a)(10). Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Arkansas; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and

stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Arkansas; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Arkansas commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Arkansas Code Annotated, § 4-88-107(a)(10) and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

California

239. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.* During the Class Period, Defendants manufactured, marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in California, and committed and continue to commit acts of unfair competition, as defined by § 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and practices specified above. This claim is instituted pursuant to §§ 17203 and 17204 of the California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these Defendants for acts, as alleged herein, that violated § 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair Competition Law. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violated § 17200. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants, as alleged herein, constituted a common, continuous, and continuing course of conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent business

acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) the violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, as set forth above; (2) the violations of § 16720, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, set forth above. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of § 16720, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent; (3) Defendants' acts or practices are unfair to purchasers of generic Albuterol in the State of California within the meaning of § 17200, California Business and Professions Code; and (4) Defendants' acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class are entitled to full restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business acts or practices. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected California commerce and consumers. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that Defendants will not continue such activity into the future. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants, and each of them, as described above, have caused and continue to cause Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class to pay supracompetitive and artificially-inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition. The conduct of Defendants as alleged in this Complaint violates § 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants and their co-conspirators have been unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair competition. Plaintiffs and members of the

Damages Class are accordingly entitled to equitable relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business practices, pursuant to the California Business and Professions Code, §§17203 and 17204.

Colorado

240. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colorado Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.* Defendants engaged in an unfair and deceptive trade practices during the course of their business dealings, which significantly impacted Plaintiffs as actual or potential consumers of the Defendants' goods and which caused Plaintiffs to suffer injury. Defendants took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Colorado; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Colorado; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Colorado commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Colorado Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

Delaware

241. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in Delaware, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Delaware. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Delaware; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Delaware; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Delaware commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at

prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

District of Columbia

242. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of District of Columbia Code § 28-3901, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed or obtained in the District of Columbia. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected District of Columbia commerce and consumers. The foregoing conduct constitutes "unlawful trade practices," within the meaning of D.C. Code § 28-3904. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were not aware of Defendants' price-fixing conspiracy and were therefore unaware that they were being unfairly and illegally overcharged. Defendants had the sole power to set that price and Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class had no power to negotiate a lower price. Moreover, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class lacked any meaningful choice in purchasing generic Albuterol because they were unaware of the unlawful overcharge, and there was no alternative source of supply through which Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class could avoid the overcharges. Defendants' conduct with regard to sales of generic Albuterol, including their illegal conspiracy to secretly fix the price of generic Albuterol at supracompetitive levels and overcharge consumers, was substantively unconscionable because it was one-sided and unfairly benefited Defendants at the expense of Plaintiffs and the public. Defendants took grossly unfair advantage of Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The suppression of competition that

has resulted from Defendants' conspiracy has ultimately resulted in unconscionably higher prices for purchasers so that there was a gross disparity between the price paid and the value received for generic Albuterol. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout the District of Columbia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout the District of Columbia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of District of Columbia Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Florida

243. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Florida; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Florida; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Florida commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate

result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Florida Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Georgia

244. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Georgia Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Georgia Code § 10-1-370, *et seq.* and the Georgia Fair Businesses Practices Act, Georgia Code Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in Georgia, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Georgia. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Georgia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Georgia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Georgia commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law,

Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above and are threatened with further injury. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of Georgia law, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

Hawaii

245. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated § 480-1, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Hawaii commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or

deceptive acts or practices in violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-1 *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Massachusetts

246. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unlawful, unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Massachusetts Gen. Laws, Ch 93A, § 1, *et seq.* Defendants were engaged in trade or commerce as defined by G.L. 93A. Defendants, in a market that includes Massachusetts, agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining at non-competitive and artificially inflated levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Massachusetts and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The aforementioned conduct on the part of Defendants constituted “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce,” in violation of Massachusetts Gen. Laws, Ch 93A, § 2, 11. Defendants’ unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Massachusetts; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Massachusetts; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and the members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected Massachusetts commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in

violation of Massachusetts Gen. Laws, Ch 93A, § 2, 11, that were knowing or willful, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute, including multiple damages.

Michigan

247. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Michigan Consumer Protection Statute, Mich. Compiled Laws § 445.903, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in Michigan, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Michigan. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Michigan; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Michigan; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Michigan commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct,

as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of Mich. Compiled Laws § 445.903, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Minnesota

248. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Minnesota Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 325D.43, *et seq.* Defendants engaged in an unfair and deceptive trade practices during the course of their business dealings, which significantly impacted Plaintiffs as actual or potential consumers of the Defendants' goods and which caused Plaintiffs to suffer injury. Defendants took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Minnesota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Minnesota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Minnesota commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.43, *et seq.*, and, accordingly,

Plaintiffs and members of the Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

Missouri

249. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.* Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class purchased generic Albuterol for personal or family purposes. Defendants engaged in the conduct described herein in connection with the sale of generic Albuterol in trade or commerce in a market that includes Missouri. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact affect, fix, control, and/or maintain, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Missouri, which conduct constituted unfair practices in that it was unlawful under federal and state law, violated public policy, was unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous, and caused substantial injury to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. Defendants concealed, suppressed, and omitted to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. The concealed, suppressed, and omitted facts would have been important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants misrepresented the real cause of price increases and/or the absence of price reductions in generic Albuterol by making public statements that were not in accord with the facts. Defendants' statements and conduct concerning the price of generic Albuterol were deceptive as they had the tendency or capacity to mislead Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices established by a free and fair market. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic

Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Missouri; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Missouri; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. The foregoing acts and practices substantially affected Missouri commerce and consumers and constituted unlawful practices in violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. As a direct and proximate result of the above-described unlawful practices, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered ascertainable loss of money or property. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under Missouri's Merchandising Practices Act, specifically Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.020, which prohibits "[t]he act, use or employment by any person of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practice or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise in trade or commerce...", as further interpreted by the Missouri Code of State Regulations, 15 CSR 60-7.010, *et seq.*, 15 CSR 60-8.010, *et seq.*, and 15 CSR 60-9.010, *et seq.*, and Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.025.

Montana

250. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act of 1970, Mont. Code, § 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and § 30-14-201, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Montana; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Montana; (3)

Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in Montana, and Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Montana commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mont. Code, § 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and § 30-14-201, *et. seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Nebraska

251. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nebraska; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in Nebraska, and Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Nebraska commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.*, and,

accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Nevada

252. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in Nevada, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Nevada. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nevada; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nevada; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Nevada commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and

omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

New Hampshire

253. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.* Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Hampshire; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Hampshire; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in New Hampshire, and Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Hampshire commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

New Jersey

254. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Statutes § 56:8-1, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in New Jersey, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in New Jersey. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Jersey; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Jersey; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on New Jersey commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing

generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of N.J. Statutes § 56:8-1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

New Mexico

255. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-1, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at non-competitive and artificially inflated levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed or obtained in New Mexico and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The aforementioned conduct on the part of Defendants constituted "unconscionable trade practices," in violation of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-3, in that such conduct, *inter alia*, resulted in a gross disparity between the value received by Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class and the prices paid by them for generic Albuterol as set forth in New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-2E. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were not aware of Defendants' price-fixing conspiracy and were therefore unaware that they were being unfairly and illegally overcharged. Defendants had the sole power to set that price, and Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class had no power to negotiate a lower price. Moreover, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class lacked any meaningful choice in purchasing generic Albuterol because they were unaware of the unlawful overcharge, and there was no alternative source of supply through which Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class could avoid the overcharges. Defendants' conduct with regard to sales of generic Albuterol, including their illegal conspiracy to secretly fix the price of generic Albuterol at supracompetitive levels and overcharge consumers, was substantively unconscionable because it

was one-sided and unfairly benefited Defendants at the expense of Plaintiffs and the public. Defendants took grossly unfair advantage of Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. The suppression of competition that has resulted from Defendants' conspiracy has ultimately resulted in unconscionably higher prices for consumers so that there was a gross disparity between the price paid and the value received for generic Albuterol. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Mexico; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Mexico; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Mexico commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

New York

256. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed or obtained in New York and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. Defendants and their co-conspirators made public

statements about the prices of generic Albuterol that either omitted material information that rendered the statements that they made materially misleading or affirmatively misrepresented the real cause of price increases for generic Albuterol; and Defendants alone possessed material information that was relevant to consumers, but failed to provide the information. Because of Defendants' unlawful trade practices in the State of New York, New York class members who indirectly purchased generic Albuterol were misled to believe that they were paying a fair price for generic Albuterol or the price increases for generic Albuterol were for valid business reasons; and similarly situated consumers were affected by Defendants' conspiracy. Defendants knew that their unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing generic Albuterol would have an impact on New York consumers and not just Defendants' direct customers. Defendants knew that their unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing generic Albuterol would have a broad impact, causing consumer class members who indirectly purchased generic Albuterol to be injured by paying more for generic Albuterol than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful trade acts and practices. The conduct of Defendants described herein constitutes consumer-oriented deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of consumers in New York State in an honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New York; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New York; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class

Period, Defendants marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in New York, and Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce and consumers. During the Class Period, each of Defendants named herein, directly, or indirectly and through affiliates they dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed generic Albuterol in New York. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(h).

North Carolina

257. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina and took efforts to conceal their agreements from Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class. Defendants' price-fixing conspiracy could not have succeeded absent deceptive conduct by Defendants to cover up their illegal acts. Secrecy was integral to the formation, implementation and maintenance of Defendants' price-fixing conspiracy. Defendants committed inherently deceptive and self-concealing actions, of which Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class could not possibly have been aware. Defendants and their co-conspirators publicly provided pretextual and false justifications regarding their price increases. Defendants' public statements concerning the price of generic Albuterol created the illusion of competitive pricing controlled by market forces rather than supracompetitive pricing driven by Defendants' illegal conspiracy. Moreover, Defendants deceptively concealed their unlawful activities by mutually agreeing not to divulge the existence of the conspiracy to outsiders. The conduct of Defendants described herein constitutes

consumer-oriented deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of North Carolina law, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of North Carolina consumers in an honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants marketed, sold, or distributed generic Albuterol in North Carolina, and Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected North Carolina commerce and consumers. During the Class Period, each of Defendants named herein, directly, or indirectly and through affiliates they dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed generic Albuterol in North Carolina. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek actual damages for their injuries caused by these violations in an amount to be determined at trial and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

North Dakota

258. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the North Dakota Unlawful Sales or Advertising Practices Statute, N.D. Century Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in North Dakota, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or

maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in North Dakota. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Dakota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Dakota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on North Dakota commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute violations of N.D. Century Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Rhode Island

259. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.* Members of the Damages Class purchased generic Albuterol for personal, family, or household purposes. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes Rhode Island, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Rhode Island. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business purchaser, Defendants breached that duty by their silence. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Rhode Island; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Rhode Island; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Rhode Island commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That

loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws. § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

South Carolina

260. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.* Defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Carolina; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Carolina; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on South Carolina commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in

violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and the members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

South Dakota

261. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Statute, S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in South Dakota, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in South Dakota. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Dakota; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Dakota; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected South Dakota commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception,

including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Utah

262. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ut. Stat. § 13-11-1, *et seq.* Members of the Damages Class purchased generic Albuterol for personal, family, or household purposes. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes Utah, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Utah. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business purchaser, Defendants breached that duty by their silence. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Utah; (2) generic Albuterol prices were

raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Utah; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Utah commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above and are threatened with further injury. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ut. Stat. § 13-11-1 *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

Vermont

263. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 9 Vermont Statutes § 2451, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes Vermont, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Vermont. Defendants

deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business purchaser, Defendants breached that duty by their silence. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Vermont; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Vermont commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitutes unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 9 Vt. Stat. § 2451, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Virginia

264. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.* Members of the Damages Class purchased generic Albuterol to be used for personal, family, or household purposes. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes Virginia, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Virginia. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Virginia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Virginia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Virginia commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic

Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

West Virginia

265. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, W.Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes West Virginia, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in West Virginia. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants affirmatively misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout West Virginia; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout West Virginia; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal

conduct substantially affected West Virginia commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of W.Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

Wisconsin

266. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Wisconsin Consumer Protection Statutes, Wisc. Stat. § 100.18, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes Wisconsin, by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in Wisconsin. Defendants affirmatively misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Wisconsin; (2) generic Albuterol prices were

raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Wisconsin; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Wisconsin commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wisc. Stat. § 100.18, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute.

U.S. Virgin Islands

267. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the U.S. Virgin Islands Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 12A V.I.C. §§ 102, 301-35, *et seq.* Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in a market that includes U.S.V.I., by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which generic Albuterol were sold, distributed, or obtained in U.S.V.I. Defendants deliberately failed

to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants affirmatively misrepresented to all purchasers during the Class Period that Defendants' generic Albuterol prices were competitive and fair. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) generic Albuterol price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout U.S.V.I.; (2) generic Albuterol prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout U.S.V.I.; (3) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for generic Albuterol. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected U.S.V.I. commerce and consumers. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of law, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth above and are threatened with further injury. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein. Defendants' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions concerning the price of generic Albuterol, likely misled all purchasers acting reasonably under the circumstances to believe that they were purchasing generic Albuterol at prices set by a free and fair market. Defendants' affirmative misrepresentations and omissions constitute information important to Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class as they related to the cost of generic Albuterol they purchased. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 12A V.I.C. §§ 102, 301-35, *et seq.*, and, accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class seek all relief available under that statute and as equity demands.

FOURTH COUNT

Unjust Enrichment⁹⁹
(on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class)

268. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

269. To the extent required, this claim is pleaded in the alternative to the other claims in this Complaint.

270. Defendants have unlawfully benefited from their sales of Albuterol because of the unlawful and inequitable acts alleged in this Complaint. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' unlawful actions.

271. Defendants' financial benefits resulting from their unlawful and inequitable acts are traceable to overpayments by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

272. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred upon Defendants an economic benefit, in the nature of profits resulting from unlawful overcharges, to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

273. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol while Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges they paid for Albuterol imposed through Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants' enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected.

274. There is no justification for Defendants' retention of, and enrichment from, the benefits they received, which caused impoverishment to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class,

⁹⁹ Unjust enrichment claims are alleged herein under the laws of all States (except Ohio and Indiana) as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges.

275. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class did not interfere with Defendants' affairs in any manner that conferred these benefits upon Defendants.

276. The benefits conferred upon Defendants were not gratuitous, in that they constituted revenue created by unlawful overcharges arising from Defendants' illegal and unfair actions to inflate the prices of Albuterol.

277. The benefits conferred upon Defendants are measurable, in that the revenue Defendants have earned due to their unlawful overcharges of Albuterol are ascertainable by review of sales records.

278. It would be futile for Plaintiffs and the Damages Class to seek a remedy from any party with whom they have privity of contract. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person for any of the unlawful benefits they received indirectly from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class with respect to Defendants' sales of Albuterol.

279. It would be futile for Plaintiffs and the Damages Class to seek to exhaust any remedy against the immediate intermediary in the chain of distribution from which they indirectly purchased Albuterol, as the intermediaries are not liable and cannot reasonably be expected to compensate Plaintiffs and the Damages Class for Defendants' unlawful conduct.

280. The economic benefit of overcharges and monopoly profits derived by Defendants through charging supracompetitive and artificially inflated prices for Albuterol is a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful practices.

281. The financial benefits derived by Defendants rightfully belong to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices during the Class Period, inuring to the benefit of Defendants.

282. It would be inequitable under unjust enrichment principles under the laws of all States (except Ohio and Indiana) and of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, for Defendants to be permitted to retain any of the overcharges for Albuterol derived from Defendants' unlawful, unfair and unconscionable methods, acts, and trade practices alleged in this Complaint.

283. Defendants are aware of and appreciate the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants consciously accepted the benefits and continue to do so as of the date of this filing.

284. Defendants should be compelled to disgorge in a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class all unlawful or inequitable proceeds they received from their sales of Albuterol.

285. A constructive trust should be imposed upon all unlawful or inequitable sums received by Defendants traceable to indirect purchases of Albuterol by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

286. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no adequate remedy at law.

287. By engaging in the foregoing unlawful or inequitable conduct depriving Plaintiffs and the Damages Class of the opportunity to purchase lower-priced generic versions of Albuterol and forcing them to pay higher prices for Albuterol, Defendants have been unjustly enriched in violation of the common law of various states, as outlined below:

Alabama

288. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Alabama at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants received money from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges, and have retained this money. Defendants have benefitted at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class from revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. It is inequitable for Defendants to accept and retain the benefits received without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Alaska

289. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Alaska at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants accepted and retained the benefits bestowed upon them under inequitable and unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Arizona

290. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Arizona at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful

overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges for Albuterol resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants' enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected. There is no justification for Defendants' receipt of the benefits causing their enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law.

Arkansas

291. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Arkansas at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants received money from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges, and have retained this money. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person in exchange for this money. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

California

292. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in California at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges. Defendants retained the benefits bestowed upon them under inequitable and unjust circumstances at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Colorado

293. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Colorado at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. Defendants have benefitted at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Connecticut

294. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Connecticut at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants were benefitted in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person in exchange for this benefit. Defendants retained the benefits bestowed upon them under inequitable and unjust circumstances at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Delaware

295. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Delaware at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges for Albuterol resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants'

enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected. There is no justification for Defendants' receipt of the benefits causing their enrichment, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law.

District of Columbia

296. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in the District of Columbia at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants retained the benefit bestowed upon them under inequitable and unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits.

Florida

297. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Florida at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Georgia

298. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Georgia at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Hawaii

299. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Hawaii at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Idaho

300. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Idaho at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Illinois

301. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Illinois at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants retained the benefits bestowed upon them under unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. It is against equity, justice, and good conscience for Defendants to be permitted to retain the revenue resulting from their unlawful overcharges.

Iowa

302. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Iowa at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices paid by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class, which inured to Defendants' benefit. Defendants' enrichment has occurred at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Kansas

303. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Kansas at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic

detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants retained the benefits bestowed upon them under unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Kentucky

304. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Kentucky at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Louisiana

305. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Louisiana at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges for Albuterol resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants' enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected. There is no justification for Defendants' receipt of the benefits causing their enrichment, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it

would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no other remedy at law.

Maine

306. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Maine at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Maryland

307. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Maryland at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Massachusetts

308. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Massachusetts at prices that were more than they would have

been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Michigan

309. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Michigan at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. Defendants retained the benefits bestowed upon them under unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Minnesota

310. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Minnesota at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated and knowingly accepted the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the

circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Mississippi

311. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Mississippi at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants received money from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges. Defendants retain the benefit of overcharges received on the sales of Albuterol, which in equity and good conscience belong to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class on account of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Missouri

312. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Missouri at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants accepted and retained the benefit bestowed upon them under inequitable and unjust circumstances arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Montana

313. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Montana at prices that were more than they would have been

but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Nebraska

314. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Nebraska at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants received money from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges, and have retained this money. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person in exchange for this money. In justice and fairness, Defendants should disgorge such money and remit the overcharged payments back to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Nevada

315. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Nevada at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Defendants appreciated the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class, for which they have paid no consideration to any other person. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

New Hampshire

316. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in New Hampshire at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. Under the circumstances, it would be unconscionable for Defendants to retain such benefits.

New Jersey

317. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in New Jersey at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. The benefits conferred upon Defendants were not gratuitous, in that they comprised revenue created by unlawful overcharges arising from arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person for any of the unlawful benefits they received from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class with respect to Defendants' sales of Albuterol. Under the circumstances, it would be unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

New Mexico

318. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in New Mexico at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have knowingly benefitted at the expense of

Plaintiffs and the Damages Class from revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. To allow Defendants to retain the benefits would be unjust because the benefits resulted from anticompetitive pricing that inured to Defendants' benefit and because Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person for any of the benefits they received.

New York

319. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in New York at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices paid by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class, which inured to Defendants' benefit. Defendants' enrichment has occurred at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. It is against equity and good conscience for Defendants to be permitted to retain the revenue resulting from their unlawful overcharges.

North Carolina

320. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in North Carolina at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class did not interfere with Defendants' affairs in any manner that conferred these benefits upon Defendants. The benefits conferred upon Defendants were not gratuitous, in that they comprised revenue created by unlawful overcharges arising from arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. The benefits conferred upon Defendants are measurable, in

that the revenue Defendants have earned due to unlawful overcharges are ascertainable by review of sales records. Defendants consciously accepted the benefits conferred upon them.

North Dakota

321. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in North Dakota at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges for Albuterol resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants' enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected. There is no justification for Defendants' receipt of the benefits causing their enrichment, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law. Under the circumstances, it would be unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Oklahoma

322. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Oklahoma at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants received money from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class as a direct result of the unlawful overcharges, and have retained this money. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person in exchange for this money. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law. It is against equity and good conscience for Defendants to be permitted to retain the revenue resulting from their unlawful overcharges.

Oregon

323. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Oregon at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Pennsylvania

324. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Pennsylvania at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Puerto Rico

325. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Puerto Rico at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have been impoverished by the overcharges for Albuterol resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants'

enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment are connected. There is no justification for Defendants' receipt of the benefits causing their enrichment and Plaintiffs' and the Damages Class's impoverishment, because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class paid supracompetitive prices that inured to Defendants' benefit, and it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain any revenue gained from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law.

Rhode Island

326. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Rhode Island at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

South Carolina

327. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in South Carolina at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. The benefits conferred upon Defendants were not gratuitous, in that they comprised revenue created by unlawful overcharges arising from arising from unlawful overcharges to Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants realized value from the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it

would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

South Dakota

328. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in South Dakota at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. Defendants were aware of the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without reimbursing Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Tennessee

329. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Tennessee at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. It would be futile for Plaintiffs and the Damages Class to seek a remedy from any party with whom they have privity of contract. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person for any of the unlawful benefits they received indirectly from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class with respect to Defendants' sales of Albuterol. It would be futile for Plaintiffs

and the Damages Class to exhaust all remedies against the entities with which Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have privity of contract because Plaintiffs and the Damages Class did not purchase Albuterol directly from any Defendant.

Texas

330. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Texas at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have received a benefit from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class in the nature of revenue resulting from the unlawful overcharges, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices that inured to the benefit of Defendants. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. The circumstances under which Defendants have retained the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class are inequitable in that they result from Defendants' unlawful overcharges for Albuterol. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law.

Utah

331. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Utah at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Vermont

332. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Vermont at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants accepted the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Virginia

333. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Virginia at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of the benefit bestowed upon them. Defendants should reasonably have expected to repay Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. The benefits conferred upon Defendants were not gratuitous, in that they constituted revenue created by unlawful overcharges arising from Defendants' illegal and unfair actions to inflate the prices of Albuterol. Defendants have paid no consideration to any other person for any of the benefits they have received from Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Washington

334. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Washington at prices that were more than they would have been

but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

West Virginia

335. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in West Virginia at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants were aware of or appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Wisconsin

336. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Wisconsin at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be

inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

Wyoming

337. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in Wyoming at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have conferred an economic benefit upon Defendants, in the nature of revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges to the economic detriment of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants accepted, used and enjoyed the benefits bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain such benefits without compensating Plaintiffs and the Damages Class.

U.S. Virgin Islands

338. Defendants unlawfully overcharged End Payers, who made purchases of or reimbursements for Albuterol in the United States Virgin Islands at prices that were more than they would have been but for Defendants' actions. Defendants have been enriched by revenue resulting from unlawful overcharges for Albuterol, which revenue resulted from anticompetitive prices paid by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class, which inured to Defendants' benefit. Defendants' enrichment has occurred at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. Defendants appreciated the benefit bestowed upon them by Plaintiffs and the Damages Class. It is against equity and good conscience for Defendants to be permitted to retain the revenue resulting from their unlawful overcharges. Plaintiffs and the Damages Class have no remedy at law.

XV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment for the following relief:

1. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and direct that reasonable Notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to each and every member of the Class;

2. That the unlawful conduct, contract, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed: (a) an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce in violation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act; (b) a *per se* violation of Sections 1 and 3 of the Sherman Act; (c) an unlawful combination, trust, agreement, understanding and/or concert of action in violation of the state antitrust and unfair competition and consumer protection laws as set forth herein; and (d) acts of unjust enrichment by Defendants as set forth herein.

3. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed under such state laws, and that a judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class be entered against Defendants jointly and severally in an amount to be trebled to the extent such laws permit;

4. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed by such laws, in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of profits unlawfully obtained;

5. Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class be awarded restitution, including disgorgement of profits Defendants obtained as a result of their acts of unfair competition and acts of unjust enrichment, and the Court establish of a constructive trust consisting of all ill-

gotten gains from which Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class may make claims on a *pro rata* basis;

6. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees and other officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing, maintaining or renewing the conduct, contract, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein, or from entering into any other contract, conspiracy, or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect;

7. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes be awarded pre- and post- judgment interest as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate;

8. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes recover their costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by law; and

9. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes have such other and further relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

XVI. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury, pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, of all issues so triable.

April 1, 2019

Respectfully submitted,



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Additional End-Payer Plaintiffs' Counsel

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 1st day of April, 2019, the foregoing Consolidated Amended End-Payer Class Action Complaint was filed with the Clerk of Court who will electronically enter this filing on the docket. Thereafter, via ECF notifications, the filing will be served on all interested parties registered for electronic filing and be available for viewing and downloading from the Court's ECF system.



Roberta D. Liebenberg